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VOL. XCVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 11,991.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1901.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE (THIS WEEK) FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.
The weather forecast for to-day, October 30, and October 31, is:
Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh southerly winds, increased Thursday.

THE LATEST

Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was executed by electricity in Auburn prison, New York, yesterday. Czolgosz stated in the death chair that he killed the President because he "was an enemy of the good people—of the good working people," and that he was not sorry for his crime. All efforts to secure a confession were in vain. In a night talk with the State Superintendent of prisons Czolgosz said he had no accomplice and that he alone was responsible for the deed. The body was buried in quicklime in the prison yard, and to hasten decomposition of the body acid was poured over it. The physicians who performed the autopsy found the assassin's brain to have been in a healthy condition.

The cross-examination of Rear Admiral Schley was continued through the session of the Court of Inquiry yesterday. Practically the entire day was consumed in questioning the witness on the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago and the moves and influences that governed him in turning back after he had arrived in the vicinity of the latter port. The Rear Admiral's replies to the questions were in accord with the accounts given in his direct examination.

Jesse Purcell, the fourteen-year-old son of Frank Purcell, who is charged with wife-murder, testified against his father in Washington, Ind., yesterday. The boy claimed he saw his father kick and strike Mrs. Purcell. Purcell also went on the stand. He denied the charges brought against him.

The Court of Appeals has ordered a new trial in the case of J. B. Lind, Wade McIntosh and Edward Johnson, Hopkins county deputy sheriffs, convicted of manslaughter in Madisonville, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, for the killing of Henry Taylor, a union miner.

The race war in the Pearl river valley has been ended by the blacks crying "enough." One white man was killed, another is dying and a third was badly wounded. Nine negroes were killed—five men, three women and one child. The negroes have fled the country.

J. G. Metcalfe, formerly of Louisville, who has been general manager of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad for two years, has been deposed to make way for J. M. Herbert, an old employee of George Gould, who has secured control of the system.

It is stated that by the first of the year a \$2,000,000,000 steel company will be organized to compete with the United States Steel Corporation. H. C. Frick, of Pittsburgh, it is claimed, will be president of the new combine.

The Louisville Commercial Club is preparing to make a fight before the next Legislature for a modification of the double-liability law in Kentucky so as to make it applicable to banks and trust companies only.

Conditions are now said to be more favorable for an ultimate agreement between the two interests owning the stock of the Northern Pacific. Active negotiations are being conducted by Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman.

Adj. Gen. Murray, of the State Guard, and Capt. Tandy Ellis, of the Owensboro company of the Third regiment, are in Madisonville investigating the strike situation.

John Ryans last night resigned as a member of the Louisville Board of Aldermen, and the General Council elected Louis Vissman to the vacancy.

Malvar, the Filipino leader, has proclaimed himself Captain General of the Philippine army, and is reorganizing the forces of the insurgents.

Six jurors were impaneled in the trial of George Hanlon, accused of killing Corporal Fred Richter, a Louisville policeman, last April.

It is stated that direct negotiations have been established with the captors of Miss Stone and her companion for the release of the women.

The Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which has been in session in Pulaski, has adjourned.

Everett Bohannon, a McLean county teacher, was stabbed by a pupil whom he attempted to whip. Bohannon is a cripple.

The Chicago eastbound roads have decided not to dispense with passes and will issue free transportation for 1902 as usual.

Bourke Cockran was thrown from a horse and painfully injured at Sand's Point, Long Island.

The Confederate reunion will begin at Dallas April 29, 1902, and will close May 2.

It is announced that the revolution in Venezuela has been quelled.

LEON CZOLGOSZ KILLED.

Assassin of President McKinley Shocked To Death In Auburn Prison.

AN ANARCHIST TO THE LAST.

In Presence of Death He Said He Was Not Sorry.

LAST WORDS TO WITNESSES

Declared He Killed the President Because He Was the Working People's Enemy.

BRAIN FOUND TO BE NORMAL

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 29.—At 7:12½ o'clock this morning Leon Czolgosz, murderer of President William McKinley, paid the extreme penalty provided by the law for his crime. He was shocked to death by 1,700 volts of electricity. He went to the chair in exactly the same manner as he has the majority of murderers in this State, showing no particular sign of fear, but, in fact, doing what few of them have done—talking to the witnesses while he was being strapped in the chair.

Defiant To the Last.

"I killed the President because he was an enemy of the good people—of the good working people. I am not sorry for my crime."

These were his words as the guards hurried him into the chair.

A moment later, mumbling through the half-adjusted face straps, he said:

"I am awfully sorry I could not see my father."

Czolgosz retired last night about 10 o'clock and slept so soundly that when Warden Mead went to the cell shortly before 5 o'clock this morning the guard inside had to shake the doomed man to awaken him. He sat up on the edge of his cot and made no reply to the warden's greeting of "good morning." The prison official took from his pocket the death warrant and read it slowly and distinctly to the assassin, who hardly raised his eyes during the perfunctory ceremony. Just as the warden stepped away from the cell door Czolgosz called to him and said:

"I would like to talk to the superintendent."

The warden responded: "He will be down presently."

Then the condemned man rolled over on his cot, apparently anxious to sleep again.

Given His Death Clothes.

At 5:15 o'clock, however, the guard brought to him a pair of dark trousers, with the left leg slit, so as to allow the free application of the electrode, and a light gray outing shirt.

He was told to get up and put these on, which he did.

Contrary to the usual custom, he was given a new pair of shoes. When he was dressed he laid down on the cot again, and in this attitude Superintendent Collins found him at 5:30 o'clock when he went down to visit him.

Refused Permission To Make Speech.

The superintendent stood in front of the steel bars and when the guard had called Czolgosz's attention, he said: "I want to make a statement before you kill me."

"What do you wish to say, Czolgosz?" asked the superintendent.

"I want to make it where there are a lot of people present. I want them to hear me," said the prisoner.

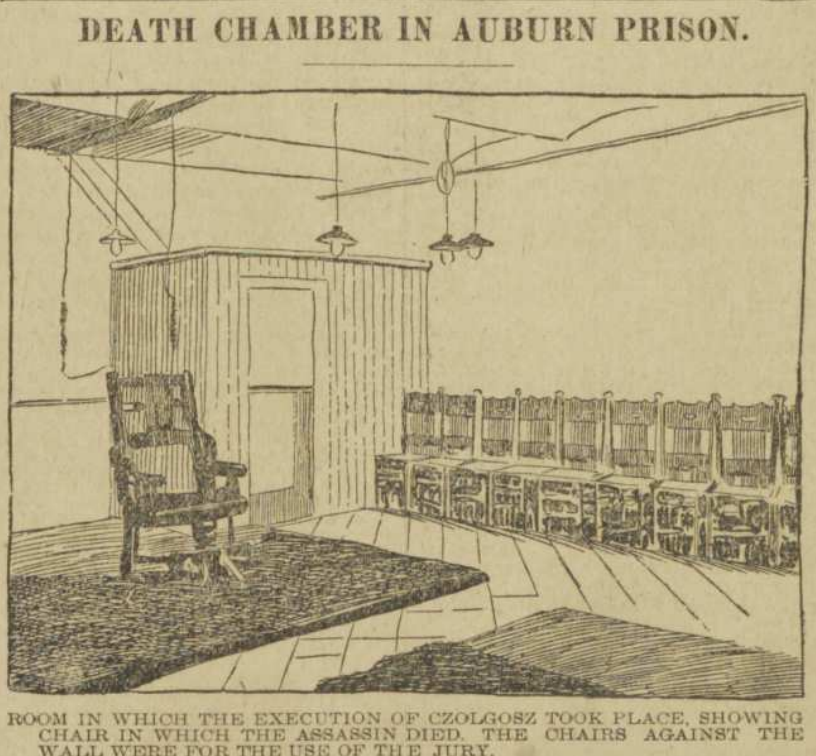
"Well, you cannot," said the superintendent.

"Then I won't talk at all," said the prisoner, sullenly.

Enjoyed His Breakfast.

After the superintendent left guards brought Czolgosz's breakfast, consisting of coffee, toast, eggs and bacon, and he ate with quite a good deal of relish. While he was partaking of the food, the witnesses were gathered in the offices of Warden Mead, and at 7:08 the procession passed to the death chamber, going through the long south corridor.

In the chamber electrician Davis and former Warden Thayer, of Danmore, had arranged the chair test, placing a bank of twenty-two incandescent lights across the arms and connecting the electric wires at either end. The witnesses were ordered seated and then



ROOM IN WHICH THE EXECUTION OF CZOLGOSZ TOOK PLACE, SHOWING CHAIR IN WHICH THE ASSASSIN DIED. THE CHAIRS AGAINST THE WALL WERE FOR THE USE OF THE JURY.

Warden Mead briefly addressed them, saying: "You are here to witness the legal death of Leon F. Czolgosz. I desire that you keep your seats and preserve absolute silence in the death chamber, no matter what may transpire. There are plenty of guards and prison officials to preserve order and attend to the proper details."

The prisoner's physicians, Dr. Gerin and Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, of New York, took a position to the left of the chair. Warden Mead stood directly in front, and electrician Davis retired to the little room containing the electrical switchboard.

Assassin Brought In.

Warden Mead gave the signal to have the prisoner brought in, and at 7:10:30 o'clock chief keeper Tupper swung open the big steel door leading to the condemned cells, and as the steel bars behind which Czolgosz had been kept were swung aside the guards marched the prisoner out into the corridor, two others following and the chief keeper walking in front.

Intensely Pale.

His head was erect and with his gray flannel shirt turned back at the neck he looked quite boyish. He was intensely pale and as he tried to throw his head back and carry himself erect his chin quivered very perceptibly. As he was being seated he looked about at the assembled witnesses with quite a steady stare and said:

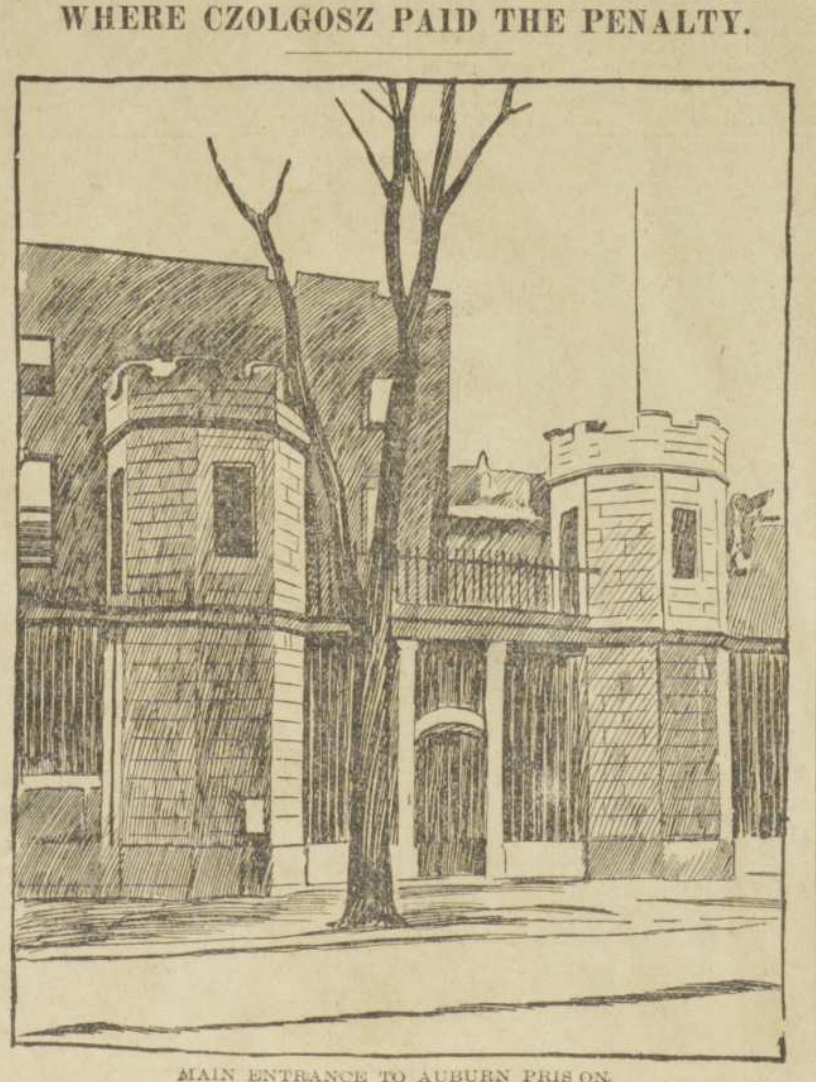
His Last Words.

"I killed the President because he was an enemy of the good people—of the good working people."

His voice trembled slightly at first, but gained strength with each word, and he spoke perfect English.

"I am not sorry for my crime," he said loudly, just as the guard pushed his head back on the rubber head rest and drew the straps across his forehead.

WHERE CZOLGOSZ PAID THE PENALTY.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO AUBURN PRISON.

SLOW

Progress Made In Schley's Cross-Examination.

MAINTAINS HIS COMPOSURE.

REAR ADMIRAL SUBJECTED TO SEVERE TEST.

HIS TESTIMONY UNSHAKEN.

Gives His Reasons For the Retrograde Movement and Explains His Actions On Cruise

FROM CIENFUEGOS TO SANTIAGO

Washington, Oct. 29.—The cross-examination of Rear Admiral Schley was continued throughout the session of the Court of Inquiry to-day. The progress was exceedingly slow. Practically the whole day was consumed in questioning the Admiral on the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago and the moves and influences that governed him in turning back after his squadron had arrived in the vicinity of the latter port. This latter branch of the cross-examination had not been concluded when the court adjourned. The blockade at Santiago, the reconnaissance of May 31, and the battle of July 3 still remain to be covered. It is hardly probable that the Judge Advocate can conclude before adjournment to-morrow. After he finishes, a number of questions prepared by the members of the court will be submitted.

Lemly's Questions.

The Judge Advocate in conducting the cross-examination used a carefully prepared typewritten list of questions. They called for comparison of statements Rear Admiral Schley has made either in his direct testimony, in his communication to the Senate or in his dispatches to Admiral Sampson, or the Navy Department, with the testimony of witnesses who have preceded him and the logs and signal books of the other vessels of the fleet. The questions were not asked in chronological order, but jumped from one subject to another and from one stage of the campaign to another.

Maintains Composure.

Throughout the strain to which the witness naturally was subjected while under examination, the Admiral retained his customary composure. Only once or twice did he display impatience or weariness. At one point when asked a question, he replied that he had been asked the same question yesterday, at the same time telling what his reply had been then. On another occasion when he was being searched for a distance from shore to whether the distance was a matter of record he responded rather tartly:

Main Points.

The main points to which the cross-examination was directed to-day were the ability of the ships to coal off Cienfuegos and the reasons for what is known as the "retrograde movement."

The latter point was dwelt upon with much emphasis and detail and had not been disposed of fully when the court adjourned. The Rear Admiral gave three reasons for turning back; first, the statement of Capt. Sigbee, who commanded the scout ship St. Paul, that the enemy was not in Santiago; second, the opinion of Nunez, the pilot, that the entrance was too narrow and shallow for the Spanish ships to enter; and third, the ambiguity of the department's telegram. In the course of the cross-examination the Admiral said he regarded the department's dispatch rather as a suggestion than as an explicit order, a suggestion which he carried out after the sea had calmed and the coal supply of the ships had been replenished.

Cross-Examination Continues.

Before resuming the cross-examination of Admiral Schley Judge Advocate Lemly announced that with the assent of counsel for the other side the signal books of the New York for May 15 and 19 and July 2 and 3 and the Brooklyn's for May 18 to June 2 inclusive and July 2 and 3 would be included in the record. He explained that May 15 and 19 were the days before the day on which the New York left Key West. The first question the Judge Advocate asked was in connection with Admiral Schley's examination in chief regarding the meeting with the Eagle after the "lying in wait" at Key West.

"You said you had a distinct recollection that the Eagle passed within half a mile of the Yucatan channel, and that she reported no news?"

"Not in the Yucatan channel. We passed the Eagle soon after leaving Key West."

"She passed within half?"

"That is my recollection."

"And reported no news?"

"Yes."

"As you sent the Scorpion to communicate with her do you not think you were in error?"

"No. I don't think I am mistaken."

"Did the Eagle report anything else?"

"No; only that she had no news."

Fixed For Cervera.

In the course of his questioning Capt. Lemly asked: "Had Cervera's fleet appeared during the nights you were at Cienfuegos, either coming out or coming in from seaward, what, under your instructions, would your fleet have done?"

"Knocked them out." [A stir in court.]

"What were your instructions?"

[Concluded On Seventh Page.]

THE RACE WAR IS OVER.

Louisiana Blacks Tell the Whites They Have Had Enough.

TEN LIVES LOST IN THE BATTLE

New Orleans, Oct. 29.—A special to the Picayune from Balltown, La., says: A race war between the blacks and whites, which started at a negro camp-meeting at Duncan's Chapel Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, has left a carnage of blood up the Pearl river valley unequalled in the history of that country.

One white man is dead, another is now dying, with a bullet hole through his stomach, and a third white man is badly wounded.

Nine negroes were killed in the bloody affray—five men, three women and one small child. A dozen, or perhaps more,

lead was sent whizzing through the tent and through the church, while the negroes fled.

Preacher Connolly was shot in his yard. His daughter fell just inside the house. The other negroes around Lot's place kept up a steady fire of lead. It was death and blood, and the shrieks of the wounded and dying were heard on every side.

The Torch Applied.

Washington parish had never witnessed such terror and bloodshed. Lot's old mother-in-law, his two daughters and the little boy fell in a heap inside the shelter. Sophie Lott saved her life by concealing herself behind the stove. Then she escaped and the men did not harm her. They were after the desperado and terror, Crear Lott. He was barricaded and the next move was to fire the place, which they did. When the fire forced him from under cover he appeared in the doorway and twenty rifle balls went crashing through him. He fell in a heap, head foremost, on the ground. Parker and Beverley, both blacks, fell with him.

Joseph Seal, Charles Elliott and Edward Thompson, the wounded whites, were carried away to the home of F. P. Sones, about three-quarters of a mile through the pine woods, which was hastily converted into a hospital. There Seal died yesterday and was buried this afternoon from his home in Varadero, six miles away, and there, in the Sones emergency hospital, Elliott now lies dying.

One Thousand Armed Men.

For twenty-four hours it resembled a general uprising to wipe out the black race in Washington parish. The news spread like wild fire and yesterday over 1,000 armed men had reached the scene of the battle. They came for miles and miles, some from as far away as Monticello.

DEAD, WHITE.

JOSEPH SEAL, son of Willis Seal, aged thirty-two years; residence at Varadero, La.

WOUNDED, WHITE.

Charles Thomas Elliott, aged twenty-six, fatally wounded, now dying; residence Varadero.

Edward Thompson, aged forty-five, shot through thigh and fleshy portion of leg; residence Varadero.

DEAD, COLORED.

REV. ALEXANDER CONNOLLY, aged fifty, pastor Duncan Chapel.

MARY DAVIS, aged thirty years, his daughter.

CREAR LOTT, aged forty-six.

JULIA PETERS, his daughter, aged twenty-four.

MELTON PETERS, her child, aged four years.

AMY TONY, aged seventy-five years, mother-in-law of Crear Lott.

LEWIS DUNCAN, aged eighteen years, son of Helen Dunn, living in Poplarville.

THOMAS PARKER, aged twenty-four, KID BEVERLEY, aged eighteen years, a turpentine worker from Georgia.

No Estimate of the Wounded.

No one is able to estimate the number of wounded negroes who escaped the awful carnage behind the church. They scattered to the four winds. Some are known to have been shot, but they have not been found.

The fierce conflict raged for half an hour. Those at a distance say the firing sounded like a pitched battle between troops.

The quarterly meeting was turned into a camp meeting. Negroes came from 200 miles, all up and down the valley. Elder Stephen Duncan, of New Orleans, for whom the chapel was named, was present.

On last Thursday, the meeting opened with several hundred negroes encamped around the church, in tents and in rudely constructed shanties around the place. It was to continue one week. There they ate and slept and held services in the chapel.

One day previous to the camp meeting, Bill Morris, a negro, had been burned at the stake near Balltown for an assault on Mrs. J. J. Bill. Public sentiment was at a high pitch.

How the Trouble Started.

Under those conditions the negroes gathered at Live Oak. There was trouble over a license and Crear Lott's tent became the center of contention. He was what they called a "high stringer." He was a yellow negro and he was being watched. Some trouble occurred Saturday evening, but no bloodshed.

Then it came up again Sunday afternoon, when Constable Boon and a posse rode up to Lott's tent with a warrant. The early black came out and is reported to have shouted:

"By God, one nigger has been burned, but a white man will be next."

A Rain of Bullets.

Wade Walker, one of the Constable's posse, was struck with a rifle over the head and then the carnage began. The blacks fled from the trail wooden church, for it was no shelter from the rain of bullets. Lott retired into his tent, shooting and fighting. Joe Seal received his death wound. A torrent of

lead was sent whizzing through the tent and through the church, while the negroes fled.

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Sheriff Norman H. Simmons and J. K. Johnson, Clerk of the Court of the parish, arrived from Franklin yesterday morning and the feeling subsided.

Gov. Longino, of Mississippi, and Gov. Heard, of Louisiana, were notified and the replies came that troops would be hurried to the scene.

Negroes Buried.

Yesterday afternoon the nine negroes, who were left in a heap where they died, were piled into three unmarked graves dug near the charred remains of Lott's tent house. There was no ceremony. The minister and his daughter filled one of the holes, the women and child another, the men a third. At the same time prominent citizens held a conference, which was attended by Sheriff Simmons, and a message was sent to the negroes.

Blacks Have Enough.

"Do you want any more?" was the query.

"No," came the reply.

This had a quieting effect and peace again reigned.

Flee the Country.

The negroes left the country. They carried all the personal effects possible, and did not deem it wise to question him. I do not believe that he is seriously injured. I will make a more careful examination in the morning. Mr. Cockran is resting comfortably, and I am sure that there need be no alarm about his condition.

The attending physicians say that Mr. Cockran suffered a severe concussion of the brain, but they have found no fracture of the skull. At the house this evening it was said no serious result was looked for.

Dr. William I. Cook, the physician attending Mr. Cockran, said to-night: "Mr. Cockran is resting comfortably. He is badly hurt, but not in danger. None of his bones are broken. I do not know how he happened to fall from his horse, and did not deem it wise to question him. I do not believe that he is seriously injured. I will make a more careful examination in the morning. Mr. Cockran is resting comfortably, and I am sure that there need be no alarm about his condition."

CALVERT AND POWERS WERE SCHOOLMATES.

Records Show That They Attended the State College Together In Spite of Prisoner's Denial.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The reputed statement of Caleb Powers that B. S. Calvert, foreman of the jury which tried and convicted him in Georgetown, was not a schoolmate of his, as claimed by Calvert, is disproved by the records at the State College in this city. The records show that Caleb Powers and B. S. Calvert were schoolmates at that college in 1887.

Calvert said he was a schoolmate of Powers and a personal friend, but that the evidence against him was so strong that he was bound to believe him guilty. Powers then gave out a statement in which he claimed he never went to school with Calvert.

SOUTHERN IRON MEN

May Form An Association To Fight For Their Interests.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 29.—A meeting of Southern iron men was held here to-day, the result of which may be far reaching and important to the South's iron interests. Those attending were: J. H. Mohs and D. M. Forker, of the Republic Iron and Steel Company of Birmingham; T. B. Rowley and I. Levi, of the Southern Cast and Foundry Company, having plants in Anniston, Ala., and Memphis and Lenoir City, Tenn.; T. F. Johnston, of the Sheffield, Ala., Rolling Mills; Gifford V. Lewis, of the Old Dominion Iron Company, of Richmond, Va., and representatives of the Knoxville Iron Company.

They met to confer on mutual interests, and it is believed that an association of large magnitude is planned to fight for Southern supremacy in iron. All of the delegates absolutely refused to talk or foreshadow any move intended.

Orders For Troops Countermanded.

New Orleans, Oct. 29.—Orders were received in a telegram from Gov. Heard at 8:30 countermanding the instruction to Gen. Glynn to send troops to Balltown, the scene of the alleged race war. A company of the Louisiana field artillery and a troop of cavalry had been held in readiness all night to leave for the scene of trouble. At daylight they proceeded to the Northeastern depot, where a train had been made up to take them to Washington parish. Gov. Heard's telegram indicates that the

Negro Taken From His Hiding Place and Conveyed To Jail.

Carbondale, Ill., Oct. 29.—Thomas Moberly, the colored man whom a mob tried to lynch last night, was taken from his hiding place early this morning and conveyed in a carriage to Boskydell, a small station six miles south of this city, where the fast mail train on the Illinois Central was flagged and the prisoner conveyed to the county jail. The mob patrolled the streets until late at night, but the prisoner was hidden until it was safe to take him out.

ILLINOIS MOB FAILED.

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IN VAIN.

All Efforts Fail To Secure a Confession.

GZOLGOSZ SILENT TO END.

Assassin Said He Had No Accomplices.

HIS REASON FOR THE DEED.

KILLED PRESIDENT BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO GIVE HIM WORK.

NIGHT TALK WITH HIS KEEPER.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Czolgosz was a carefully secluded prisoner in Auburn penitentiary and his confinement and execution were devoid of sensationalism. State Superintendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins was determined that the prisoner, despite the enormity of his crime, should gain no undue notoriety and issued strict orders for his complete seclusion. These orders were carefully carried out and from the time the prisoner entered the prison to-day he was practically out of public view.

During his imprisonment the post brought more than 1,500 letters, papers and packages to the prisoner, but none of these was ever delivered to him. They came from the army of letter writers, cranks and were of every character, from harmless to vicious. The prison officials felt that the delivery of such a quantity of mail would not only seriously disturb him, but would have given him false ideas as to his importance and prominence. The other convicts in the death house were not permitted to talk to him, and the guards who kept the death vigil watched in unbroken silence.

News of Outside World Kept From Him.

The seclusion of the prisoner operated both ways, for if the world went on in ignorance of the life of the prisoner from day to day, the prisoner lived in ignorance of what went forward in the world even as to the great question affecting him. The rule of silence as to the prisoner was broken that he might have opportunity to prepare himself spiritually for his death. The rule was also broken in a final effort to secure a confession from the condemned man. The prison officials felt that it was their duty to again seek to ascertain if others were plotted with him to commit the murder and the plan that he carried out at Buffalo early in September.

A Night Interview.

Supt. Collins had a lengthy interview with him. Night was chosen for the inquiry, and at 9 o'clock the superintendent called on Czolgosz. The prisoner was transferred to another part of the prison where there was no one to overhear the conversation. For the first few minutes Czolgosz sat in silence, and the superintendent began to despair of getting any information. Finally, just as he was about to leave, Czolgosz answered one of his queries. From that time on he talked freely, but his utterances contained no enlightenment as to the cause for his crime or a possible conspiracy. The most important statement he made was one in which he absolutely denied that he had a handkerchief tied about his hand, or that the pistol was concealed in any other place than his coat pocket. The superintendent said:

"Now, Czolgosz, I want you to talk to me. I'm the only one that can do you any good, and if you tell me anything I may help you to get out of here."

Did Not Want To Get Out.

"I do not want to get out of here. They'd kill me outside," was the reply. "Who'd kill you?"

"Why, the people."

"You mean the men who told you to kill the President?" asked Mr. Collins.

Deed Was Not Prompted.

"No, nobody told me to kill the President. I mean the people."

"Who gave you the money to get to Buffalo?"

"No one. A man in Chicago wanted to see me and I went there from Cleveland."

"Who was the man?" pursued the superintendent.

"I don't remember his name."

"Do you remember where he lived?"

"No, I don't know the name of the streets there."

"How did you get to Buffalo from Chicago? Did this man pay your fare?"

"No, sir. I had some money which I earned at painting and carpenter work."

"Didn't this man in Chicago and some other tell you to kill the President?" asked Mr. Collins.

"No, they did not. I thought it out myself."

"Did not you first follow the President to San Francisco to kill him?"

"That's a lie," responded the prisoner. "I did not. I did not make up my mind till I'd been here a few days."

"You say you worked for your money? You father says you never had any money, and that you would not work."

"He's no good. He married a woman who made me cook my own food in the house after I had bought it."

Superintendent Collins at intervals repeated the question as to who sent him to kill the President, but to each query he would respond: "Nobody. I did it myself."

"You know Emma Goldman says you are an idiot and no good, and that you beguiled a quarter of her?"

"I don't care what she says. She did not tell me to do this."

Killed President Because He Would Not Give Him Work.

"What did you kill the President for?"

"He wouldn't give me any work."

"Did you ever ask him for work?"

"Yes, at Canton once, and he turned me down. He said anybody else for work?"

"No, he said no."

"Why didn't you shoot the people who refused you?"

"They weren't like Mr. McKinley. He could have fixed me."

Denies That His Revolver Was Concealed.

"Who helped you tie up your hand in the handkerchief?"

"Nobody. I never had a handkerchief on my hand. Anybody that says so lies. I had the pistol in my coat pocket, and when I got near the President, I pulled it out and fired."

"Why, they found the handkerchief you had it wrapped in," said the Superintendent.

"That ain't so, sir," he earnestly answered. "I didn't have no handkerchief. I just had the pistol in my pocket."

"The amount of the questioners received for Czolgosz at the prison, was one, mentioning a girl named Amy, of Chicago. Mr. Collins, thinking to surprise him, said:

"Your girl named Amy, of Chicago, is coming to see you?"

The prisoner said, with stolid indifference and without the least tremor of surprise, "I don't know any such girl. I don't want to see her."

"Do you know where you are now?"

"Yes, in prison."

"Do you know where the prison is?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"You know that you are going to die?" asked Mr. Collins.

"Yes, I suppose so," he expected it, and he answered the question with the same categorical way that he had answered all the rest.

Mr. Collins closed the interview by saying:

"If you want to tell me anything, the guards will notify me."

Czolgosz made no reply, and was taken back to his cell.

Admitted That He Had Lied.

In his interview with Superintendent Collins last night Czolgosz made another explanation of his visit to Chicago just before he went to Buffalo, but later admitted that he had lied. He said that when he reached Chicago a boy whom he did not know approached him at the depot and handed him a packet of money.

He said the money was for use on the Buffalo trip, but that he never knew who sent it to him or the identity of the lad who delivered it. He then explained that most of the meetings of anarchists that he attended at Cleveland were held in saloons designated by an anarchist newspaper. Half an hour later, when the superintendent called in the brother and brother-in-law of the prisoner, he brought the subject up again and said: "How about that money you got at Chicago?"

"What money?" asked the prisoner.

"Why, the money you told me about earlier in the evening," said the superintendent.

"Did I tell you that? I have forgotten that I did. I did not get any money. If I said so it was not true."

Another demonstration of the many falsehoods told by the prisoner was furnished by Waldeck Czolgosz. He positively assured Warden Mead that the direct contradiction of the oft-repeated claim of the prisoner that he was illiterate.

KING EDWARD LOOKS TO BE A SICK MAN.

Drives From His Palace In a Closed Carriage.

London, Oct. 29.—King Edward to-day personally conferred the insignia of various orders on 250 to 300 officers and others recently decorated. The investiture, which was held in St. James palace, was attended by all the state ceremonial for which the King is such a stickler.

While the royal cortege from St. James palace and the King's House is only a few hundred yards from King Edward's residence to-day by driving from his residence to the palace and back in an entirely closed carriage. The King looked aged and pallid. An incident which evoked some comment was the presence of Sir Francis Laking, the King's physician, at St. James palace to-day. Sir Francis left the palace and drove to his home, opposite Marlborough House, just before his Majesty returned there.

EXISTENCE OF GERMAN CABINET CRISIS DEMED.

Statement Made That There Is Not the Slightest Indication of Trouble.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—Although Emperor William only left Berlin Sunday evening for a few days' hunting with Prince von Eulenburg at Liebenberg, Chancellor von Buelow followed yesterday for a personal conference with his Majesty. It is characteristic of the excited, middle state of German politics that the press immediately inferred that the cabinet crisis had been settled.

The best informed political circles here, however, distinctly deny the existence of a crisis, or that there is the slightest indication of one.

MARRIED IN CINCINNATI.

Ohio Dentist Weds a Winchester, Ky., Girl.

Cincinnati, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Dr. John H. Wood, twenty-seven years of age, a dentist employed by Sill Cooper, to-day was secretly married by Magistrate James B. Watson, to Miss Florence M. Bush, twenty-one years of age, a stylishly dressed girl from Winchester, Ky. Dr. Wood says he intended to keep the wedding a secret from his aged father.

The Bride An Orphan.

Winchester, Ky., Oct. 29.—Florence Bush is an orphan. Her father, who died recently, was Allen Bush, a Democratic leader. She has resided in Lexington for some time. Nothing is known here of her marriage.

Methodist Bishops To Meet.

Cincinnati, Oct. 29.—The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who are now in this country, meet here tomorrow for a session of one week. Most of them arrived to-night. Among the delegates are Bishop W. X. Nide, of Detroit, several bishops may change locations. According to present indications, according to Bishop R. S. Foster, may elect that place as his home. It would cause other changes in the order of seniority whether he so elects or not.

The general budget was completed at the meeting of the board here to-day. Over \$100,000 was appropriated for the care of the South under the care of the society. The report of the treasurer showed an advance in the collection over last year. A special fund was created for the fourteen new buildings now in course of erection at different points in the South.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Leavitt Bruno-Gillette Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

A NEW TRIAL

Ordered By Appellate Court For Hopkins Deputies

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER

ERRORS FOUND IN INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

JUDGE BURNAM'S OPINION.

Harlan County Ballots Spoiled and New Set May Not Be Received In Time.

LOUISVILLE WINS A CASE.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The judgment of the Hopkins Circuit Court in the case of the Commonwealth against J. B. Lindle, Wade McIntosh and Ed Johnson, in which they were convicted of manslaughter and conspiracy in the killing of Henry Taylor, a union miner, and sentenced to confinement for two years in the State penitentiary, was reversed by the Court of Appeals to-day, and the case sent to the lower court for a new trial. The whole court considered the case. Judge Burnam delivered the opinion and Judge Cuffy dissented.

The case has been a hard fought one and excited much feeling in the Western Kentucky mining section at the time of the trial in the lower court. Lindle was a deputy sheriff of Hopkins county, on duty at one of the mines at the time of the killing of Taylor, and had summoned Johnson and McIntosh as members of a posse to go with him to Boxtown, where the union miners were assembled, to demand that they, in pursuance of a proclamation of the sheriff, disband. Taylor was at the head of the column of miners. He drew a pistol from his pocket and a number of shots were fired by Taylor and another miner, Bill Cooke, were killed.

Appealed Because of Errors.

On appeal of the case to the court by the defendants, error in the admission of evidence and the instructions of the court were alleged. The court says in the opinion of to-day that the defendants should have been granted a continuance under the peculiar facts of the case because the Commonwealth subpoenaed, with a view of introducing, witnesses whose names were not at the foot of the indictment, and that the court erred in not permitting the defense to prove declarations by members of the United Mine Workers' Association as to the plans and purposes of the organization to close up the various mines in Hopkins county. The court said that the seventh, eighth and ninth instructions of the court were calculated to divert the minds of the jurors from the facts upon which the guilt or innocence really turned; that the sixth instruction was an entirely erroneous and misleading statement of the law. In commenting on the tenth instruction Judge Burnam said:

"All that the law required of Lindle was that he should have in good faith believed and had reasonable grounds to believe that Taylor and the others with him had banded themselves together and gone armed with the purpose of alarming, intimidating or injuring any person or persons. If this was true he and the others were guilty of manslaughter. If it was not true and the other defendants were not guilty, Lindle had the right to disperse and arrest such persons without warrant and to use such force as was necessary to do so. To effect this purpose, and if Taylor and those with him resisted arrest, it was lawful, if necessary to make such arrest, to shoot the persons so resisting."

When the case came before the court he appealed Attorney General Breckinridge refused, after reading the record, to ask an affirmance of the judgment of the lower court. The case was argued before the court for the defendants by Ollie James, of Marion, Crittenden county.

Harlan Without Ballots.

County Clerk Skidmore, of Harlan county, to-day notified Secretary of State Hill that the official ballots printed for use in that county in the election next week had been spoiled by the printer and cannot be used and requested that new ballots be supplied. Every effort is being made to comply with his request, but as the ballots have to be sent by way of Hazard, Ky. and some of the precincts are more than twenty miles from the county seat, it may be possible to get them delivered in time.

The Harlan county ballot this year is one of the most complicated ever printed and the ballot first gotten up was arranged improperly. There are to be twelve devices on it. There are several devices for the Democratic and Republican nominees and five independent Republican candidates.

City Doesn't Pay a Part.

The Appellate Court reversed the judgment of the Jefferson Chancery Court in the combined cases of E. C. Stone against Charles N. Mehler, Mehler against Stone, and the city of Louisville against Mehler. The cases grew out of the improvement of Twenty-eighth street from Diamond to Virginia avenue. The court below gave judgment in favor of the contractor for 90 per cent of the contract price against the property owners and 10 per cent against the city. The court here in reversing holds that the property owners must bear the entire cost. The judgments of the Jefferson Chancery Court in the street-construction cases of A. Carter against Middleton and N. S. Rice against Contractor Charles N. Mehler were affirmed with damages. Judge Du Relle delivered the opinion in these cases.

Louisville Bank Wins.

The judgment of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court in the case of the Louisville Banking Company against T. J. Asher, assignee, was reversed. Judge Hobson writing the opinion. The case was over the settlement of an account between the appellant and the

Pineville Banking Company, they having been correspondents for each other and the latter having become insolvent. In reversing the court holds that the account shown by the books of the Louisville Banking Company should have been taken by the Commissioner as a basis for settlement instead of the much larger account shown by the books of the insolvent company.

Elizabethtown Gets Taxes.

Judge Burnam handed down an opinion affirming the judgment of the Hardin Circuit Court in the case of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company against the Trustees of the Elizabethtown public school district. The appellees sued and recovered judgment in the court below for taxes due from the railroad company for the years 1892 to 1895 inclusive. This judgment is upheld.

New Coal Company.

The Sturgeon Land and Coal Company, of Beattyville, Lee county, filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State to-day. It has \$10,000 capital stock and George W. Gourley, John W. Rodman and William Worthington are the chief incorporators.

Shoots His Mistress.

Brother of President Castro Jealous of a Rival.

Camaguey, Oct. 29.—Carmelo Castro, a brother of the President, shot his mistress. The latter was in a carriage with a rival. Castro followed the carriage and in a dark street stopped the vehicle, mounted the box and fired until the revolver was emptied. His rival returned the fire, wounding Castro slightly. The woman was shot in the neck and breast. She will probably die. The rival was slightly wounded. Castro was arrested. To his jailer he threatened to commit suicide.

INDIANA'S BIG BILL.

EXPENSES FOR RAISING TROOPS DURING CIVIL WAR.

\$800,000 DUE AS INTEREST.

Commissioner Yerkes Coming Home To Vote and More To Follow.

Washington, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Attorney General Taylor, of Indianapolis, was at the Court of Claims to-day seeking information pertaining to the interest due the State of Indiana by the Government on expenses incurred in raising State troops during the Civil War. The interest amounts to about \$800,000. The greater part of this sum can be paid only by direction of congressional appropriation. The remainder, amounting to about \$200,000, will have to be adjudicated by the Court of Claims, special legislation by Congress being necessary to turn the matter over to the court. Senator Fairbank will introduce bills covering the matter when Congress convenes.

Yerkes Coming Home To Vote.

Internal Revenue Yerkes leaves for his home in Kentucky to-morrow to participate in the election next Tuesday. He will be followed by about thirty members of the Kentucky Republican Club later in the week.

Post-office Has Been Established at Ramey, Rowan county, with J. H. Ramey as postmaster.

The Government receipts to-day were \$1,234,217.73, and the expenditures \$1,055,000.

Mr. Louis McQuown, of Bowling Green, is in the city. He is an attorney for the State in the McChord railroad cases which will be argued before the Supreme Court within a few days.

The following patents were issued to-day: Kentucky—Wm. H. Hamilton, Lexington, fish plate and rail chair; Wm. A. Schunert, Louisville, iron harvester; G. M. Williams, Maysville, dental instrument.

Tennessee—J. D. Boden, Paris, automatic vehicle brake; J. F. Casey, Chattanooga, W. W. Fulton, Knoxville, motor; J. S. Henderson, Nashville, locomotive headlight; J. E. Jaco, Knoxville, air-brake coupling; P. J. Morgan, Memphis, nut lock.

Indiana—G. C. Howe, Indianapolis, conveyer; A. Weed, Anderson, shafting hanger.

Texas—H. S. Huston, Houston, paperweight; A. Sidotti, Dallas, strainer.

CUBA READY TO BE ANNEXED TO UNITED STATES.

Commission To Roosevelt Will Ask For Adoption If Tax Isn't Out.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—A New York telegram to the Chronicle says:

According to several merchants who are considered to be authorities on the question of Cuba and its future the pearl of the Antilles will determine on annexation to the United States next month through a commission recently appointed to wait upon President Roosevelt. The statement is also made that despite the prospect of sugar crops ruin is staring the planters of the island in the face, and that unless annexation is granted the sugar planters will not be able to grind a pound of sugar this year.

The manager of the West Indian department of a well-known commission house said to-day: "It is a fact that unless there is a reduction in the tax and duty the Cuban planters will not be able to grind one pound of sugar this year. The crop has never been better than now, but the prospects of marketing it brings the planters practically face to face with ruin. The commission to wait upon the President will ask for a 15 per cent reduction in tax. If this is not favorably acted upon the commission will ask for annexation."

DATE FIXED FOR THE CONFEDERATE REUNION.

Will Be Held At Dallas On April 29 and 30 and May 1 and 2.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 29.—The committee in charge of the National Confederate reunion, to be held at Dallas next year, has finally decided upon April 29 and 30 and May 1 and 2 as the dates for the reunion.

LEON CZOLGOSZ KILLED

(Continued From First Page.)

Rochester, C. E. Rattigan, Auburn; Geo. R. Peck, Auburn; N. Y. H. Thayer, former warden of Dannemora prison, who assisted Warden Mead, and three newspaper correspondents.

The Autopsy.

Naturally almost the entire attention of the physicians assigned to hold the autopsy was directed toward discovering, if possible, whether the assassin was in any way mentally irresponsible. The autopsy was conducted by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, E. A. Spitzka and Prison Physician Gerin. The top of the head was sawed off through the thickest part of the skull, which was found to be of normal thickness, and it was the unanimous agreement of the microscopical examination that the brain was normal, slightly above normal. This demonstrated to the satisfaction of the physicians that in no way was Czolgosz's mental condition, except as it might have been perverted, responsible for the crime.

The Brain Healthy.

The autopsy was completed shortly before noon, when the surgeons issued the following brief statement:

"The autopsy was made by Mr. Edward A. Spitzka, of New York, under the immediate supervision and direction of Dr. P. MacDonald, of New York, and Dr. John Gerin, prison physician. The autopsy occupied over three hours and embraced a careful examination of all the bodily organs, including the brain. The examination revealed a perfectly healthy state of all the organs, including the brain."

"The physicians who attended the execution were present at the autopsy and all concurred in the findings of the examination."

"JOHN GERIN, M. D., CARLOS F. MACDONALD, M. D., E. A. SPITZKA, M. D."

The lengthy report prepared this afternoon by the autopsy surgeons related entirely to the brain and was of a highly technical character. It was scientifically describing to the minutest detail the brain of the dead murderer, the report concluding as follows:

"No anomalies found. The brain in general is well developed, sufficiently marked with fissures, and the lobes are in normal proportion."

The surgeons have not yet drawn a report on what the autopsy disclosed as to the other organs.

Acid Poured On the Body.

The body was placed in a black, stained, pine coffin, every portion of the anatomy being replaced under the supervision of Dr. Gerin and Warden Mead. Shortly afterward it was taken to the prison cemetery, and an extraordinary precaution taken to completely destroy it. A few days ago, under the warden's order, an experiment was made to determine the power of quicklime in the destruction of flesh and bone, which was not satisfactory. Accordingly a carboy of acid was obtained and poured upon the body in the coffin after it had been lowered into the grave. The body will be entirely disintegrated within twelve hours. During that time and as long as deemed necessary a watch will be kept over the unmarked grave.

Preacher Not Wanted.

Rev. Cordell Herick, chaplain of the prison, was in the death chamber ready for any call that might be made for his services. He was not wanted by the prisoner, however, and sat quietly in the rear of the chamber throughout the execution. The clothing and personal effects of the prisoner were burned under the direction of Warden Mead, shortly after the execution.

Seek Life Insurance.

Waldeck Czolgosz and Waldeck Thomas Bandowski, brother and brother-in-law of the assassin, called at the prison on 2 o'clock this afternoon. They were seen in Warden Mead that they wished to see the body of Leon Czolgosz. The warden told them that the body had been buried for more than an hour, and that if they wished he would send them to Warden Mead that they might see the body of the dead murderer and asked that a certificate of death be given to them. They were given a certificate of death, and they departed. The insurance agent who they talked is supposed to be in a fraternal society to which the murderer belonged.

FATHER AT THE WIRE.

Hears News of Assassin's Execution In Associated Press Office.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 29.—Next to the witnesses in the death chamber at Auburn prison, where Leon Czolgosz's life was shocked out of existence, there were no more interested witnesses to the far-away vindication of justice than a little group of men who had gathered in the local office of the Associated Press to learn of the final act early to-day. This group included the next of kin, the nearest of all human beings to the assassin, his father and two brothers, and half a dozen of his former neighbors in this city.

The same seeming indifference that has characterized the members of the Czolgosz family was maintained to the end, and when the statement that Leon

Czolgosz had been put to death was told to the old man in Polish his fingers twitched nervously for a minute or so, a suspicion of a tear was seen to come into his dark eyes and he made a reply in Polish to a friend who acted as interpreter. The old man's statement was to the effect that inasmuch as it had to be better that it be all over. When told of Leon's request that he had not seen his father, the assassin's parent replied pathetically that had he been asked to go to Auburn he would have done so, but the news from Auburn was never assuring and the father felt that he was not wanted, hence he remained at home.

The old man said finally that he would not have been a witness to the killing of his son for the scene would have been too much for his paternal heart.

Other than a suspicion of a tear in the father's eye there was no sign of grief from him, and the two brothers, both younger than Leon, began to ask questions of the witnesses of the execution. The party did not wait to hear details and soon left for their homes. The father and brothers, the two brothers to their respective employments.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Execution One of the Most Successful Ever Conducted.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 29.—When the body of Czolgosz had been removed from the room where he was killed to the roomy table, Auburn prison returned to the routine of its ordinary life. The prisoners, who had been locked in their cells, were released at 7:45 o'clock, and prison work was resumed at once. There was no excitement among the convicts. Scarcely a hundred people had gathered outside the prison gate to watch the witness enter and wait until they reappeared. The witnesses dispersed quickly, some of them leaving for their homes as early as 9 o'clock.

Prison Superintendent Collins made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"Just consider that within about six weeks from the death of his distinguished victim Czolgosz was regularly tried, convicted, sentenced and executed, and this despite the fact that the law compelled us to give him four weeks to prepare for death. The execution was a dignified way, and the greatest credit is due to Warden Mead for the care he has taken to strip the case of sensationalism. The execution was one of the most successful ever conducted in the State. Extraordinary care had to be taken in the case, because both the Warden and I received hundreds of threatening letters, many of them asserting in violent and unbecoming language that the prisoner would never be put to death. I have decided for the present that we will not destroy any of the hundreds of letters written to the prison, but will retain and myself as to the case. Even if the letters were destroyed, but I have struck me that perhaps we could make a list of them, especially of those letters which were threatening letters, in which condition was offered to the prisoner or threats against us were made. My plan is to get the letters of the people and keep the list for police reference. I believe that there may come a time when such a

UNDER GUARD

Larue County Negro Taken To Hodgenville Jail.

CAUGHT AFTER LONG SEARCH.

PROTESTS INNOCENCE, BUT IS GREATLY FRIGHTENED.

GAMBLING IN LEXINGTON.

Poolroom Troubles Break Out Again In Fayette Capital—Two Men Accused of Murder.

ARRESTED IN MADISONVILLE.

Hodgenville, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Silas Esters, the negro who is charged with an unnamable crime, committed near Upton yesterday, was brought to this city this afternoon under a heavy guard and lodged in jail. The negro was captured early this morning near Upton after a search lasting all night. Threats of lynching the negro, when he was caught, compelled a large body of citizens to keep guard over him this evening, and he was hurriedly brought here for safe keeping. Feeling is high against the negro in his neighborhood. Esters claims his innocence. He is very much frightened and does not expect to live till morning.

PHYSICIANS MEET.

Semi-Annual Session of the Southwestern Medical Association.

Fulton, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The thirtieth semi-annual meeting of the Southwestern Medical Association was held here to-day. The meeting was called together by P. H. Stewart, of Paducah, president of the society, and invocation was pronounced by the Rev. P. H. Fields. Dr. J. R. Luten, of this city, made the welcome address. Quite a number of the physicians assigned to discussions were absent, but the other debates and papers upon various subjects of interest to physicians were very interesting.

The meeting throughout was enthusiastic and after a night session, lasting about two and one-half hours, the association adjourned to meet with the State Medical Association in Paducah in May. The feature of the meeting was a big banquet at Knight's Hotel, in which the entire party participated. Dr. H. T. Rivers, of Paducah, was toastmaster. The following members were present: Drs. Kilgus, Springfield, Ill.; J. E. Owen, Arlington, R. T.; Hooker, Arlington, W. L. Mosby, Bardonia, N. J.; L. Rodgers, Kentucky; Barman, Clinton; W. D. Henry, Crutcherfield; H. T. Rivers, Paducah; Willie Moss, Clinton; Fred Beeler, Clinton; W. W. Richmond, Clinton; Joe Smith, Clinton; J. M. Peck, Arlington; Scarborough, Springfield, Ill.; W. M. Cowgill, Kentucky; J. A. McNeely, Wingo, P. A.; Moore, Fulham; C. Hunt, Burgin; R. C. Gore, Lone Oak; A. J. Turney, Alexander; Sam Luten, Cayce; R. M. Ringo, Beeler; J. H. Shelton, Jordan.

TWO MEN ARRESTED.

Charged With Murder of a Union Miner in Madisonville.

Madisonville, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Edward Laffoon, the union miner who was found lying on the railroad track last night with two knife wounds in his body, died this morning at the union headquarters. His body was taken to St. Charles, where his parents live, and the Internet will take place to-morrow afternoon. A large number of union miners accompanied the body. Mike Hunt, a white nonunion miner living at Barnley, and employed by the St. Bernard Coal Company, and Robert Long, a negro, were arrested on a charge of the crime. When arrested, an old-fashioned butcher-knife, sharpened to a dagger's point, was found concealed on the person of Hunt. The examining trial of both suspects will be held before Judge Hall to-morrow.

STUDENT STABS TEACHER.

McLean County Boy Attacks Man Who Tried To Whip Him.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—To-day at the Hardin school house near Beech Grove, McLean county, Everett Bohannon, the teacher, undertook to whip Marshall Hardin, a pupil eighteen years old. Bohannon is a cripple, his right leg being off. When he began to whip young Hardin the latter kicked the teacher's crutch away, when he fell to the floor. Hardin then jumped on him with his knife, stabbing him in the left side just below the heart. The knife struck a rib which prevented it from penetrating to the hollow. Bohannon is in a serious condition. A panic followed the stabbing of the teacher and the students fled in confusion. Both Bohannon and Hardin are members of prominent families.

POOLROOM TROUBLES.

Have Broken Out Once More In Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The poolroom troubles have broken out afresh here. John McLaughlin, whose room had been closed by the orders of Mayor Duncan, to-day informed the Mayor that a room had been running in the Florentine Hotel since last Friday. The Mayor denied any knowledge of the room, but McLaughlin insisted to have the chief of police to investigate. Chief Marshall says there is a standing order that all poolrooms be suppressed and that he found upon investigation, entries on a blackboard not people looking at them, but saw no operators nor business being transacted. Nearly all the gambling houses are now in full operation here.

VERSAILLES MAN ILL.

Mr. James W. Smith In A Serious Condition.

Versailles, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A telegram from Cincinnati received this afternoon stated that Mr. James W. Smith, cashier of the Harris-Silver Banking Company, who was operated upon for bladder trouble at the Good Samaritan Hospital in that city last week, is in a very serious condition. His friends are apprehensive of the worst, as Mr. Smith was in a weakened condition when he left home. Mr. Smith has for years been one of the leading business men of Versailles. He is an

ex-Confederate soldier and a Knight Templar. His wife is a daughter of the late John M. S. McCord, of Louisville, a charter member and Recorder of the famous De Molay Commandery.

REPUBLICAN TRICK FAILS.

Fayette Committee Attempts To Nominate Democrat For School Superintendent.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Prof. J. D. Clarke, a Democrat, was to-day appointed by the Republican Committee as the Republican candidate for County School Superintendent. The late Mr. Vernon, neighborhood, in McLean county, was walking along the street in front of Holland's saloon when Holland stepped out and began shooting at him. The men had not been on friendly terms since Holland was shot about two years ago at the time Judge Moffett, Police Judge of Corbin, was killed. Bingham was Marshall the time and Holland always accused Bingham of shooting him. Holland was arrested and was placed in jail in this city.

KILLING IN CORBIN.

Former Marshal Shot By A Saloon-keeper.

Williamsburg, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—William Holland, a saloon-keeper, shot and instantly killed Elijah Bingham at Corbin at 5 o'clock this morning. Bingham was walking along the street in front of Holland's saloon when Holland stepped out and began shooting at him. The men had not been on friendly terms since Holland was shot about two years ago at the time Judge Moffett, Police Judge of Corbin, was killed. Bingham was Marshall the time and Holland always accused Bingham of shooting him. Holland was arrested and was placed in jail in this city.

CHARGED WITH SEDUCTION.

Former Missouri Man Arrested In McLean County.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—William J. Thomas, a farmer living in McLean county, was arrested to-day by John W. McFarland, Sheriff of Penick county, Missouri, upon a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, and was taken there to answer the charge of seducing a twelve-year-old girl about two years ago. Thomas arrived in McLean county, soon after the alleged commission of the offense. It is stated he was in hiding from the Missouri authorities.

PROPOSITION OPPOSED.

Carnegie's Offer May Not Be Accepted In Paducah.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Mayor James Long is opposed to Andrew Carnegie's library proposition. Mr. Carnegie agrees to give the city \$35,000 for a library building if the city will appropriate \$3,500 to its maintenance. The Mayor says it can be maintained for less money. He also objects because the city has to equip the institution with books. It will meet with opposition in the city.

SURPRISES REPUBLICANS.

One of the Garrard County Nominees Will Support Democrats.

Lancaster, Ky., Oct. 29.—A bomb was exploded in the Republican ranks here yesterday when J. L. Parson, a Magistrate of this county and one of the leading Republican workers, denounced the party and openly announced his intention of supporting the entire Democratic ticket. Parson, who is a well-known figure in the county, has likewise denounced the party. Everywhere in the county a victory for the Democrats next Tuesday.

Objected To Other Speakers.

Scottsville, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—R. B. Justice, Republican nominee for Judge in Allen county, went to Chapel Hill yesterday and announced that E. H. Read would speak there to-day. When the hour for the speaking arrived there were other speakers on the ground to meet Mr. Read. J. H. Walker opened the meeting, making a good speech. Read followed, talking one hour and five minutes. When he found another speaker was to follow him, he became angry and left for his home in a rage.

Reduction In Freight Rates Desired.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A mass-meeting of merchants and business men was held at the City Hall to-night for the purpose of taking some action on the question of reduction of freight rates. The meeting was held in the City Hall and was attended by a large number of the leading business men of the city. The meeting was held in the City Hall and was attended by a large number of the leading business men of the city.

Head Severed From Body.

Inez, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special Correspondence.]—John Fraley, fifty years of age, living on Wolf creek, fifteen miles northeast of this city, was found in the mountains near his home with his head severed from his body. He went into the mountains to cut timber, and, failing to return at the usual time for dinner, a search was made. It is supposed he was killed by a log rolling over him.

Republicans Disappointed.

Greenville, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Republican rally held here to-day was not up to the expectation of the Republican leaders. The courthouse was fairly well filled, and about 250 persons attended. The rally was held in the City Hall and was attended by a large number of the leading business men of the city.

Mr. Buckner's Successor Chosen.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The directory of the National Deposit Bank to-day elected C. C. Watkins, who recently resigned to become the president of the Mercantile Company, Mr. Watkins has been assistant cashier for a number of years, and his election as cashier will result in the promotion of all the other employees of the bank.

Alleged Counterfeiter Escapes.

Scottsville, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A man from Tennessee was caught trying to pass counterfeit money in this city to-day. He claimed he got the bills as change from Mr. O. S. Bryant, from whom he had purchased a suit of clothes. Bryant denied having sold the suit. He pretended to go to Ray Clark's, and thus dodged the officers.

Son Will Succeed Father.

Mayeville, Ky., Oct. 29.—Magistrate L. L. McElvaine, of Madison county, who died last night, was the Democratic nominee for re-election. Thomas D. Slatery, Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, has officially announced that Winnie W. McElvaine, son of the deceased, will take his father's place on the ballot.

Shooting In Jackson.

Jackson, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A

shooting affray took place at the depot at Jackson to-day, in which two men were wounded. Robert Ambury, clerk of the Knott County Court, was accidentally shot in the face, and John Deaton was wounded twice in the arm. Neither of the men is fatally hurt. A man named Richard Wadkins did the shooting. He has been arrested.

Injured In A Runaway.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—While Mrs. Joe Purchase and Mrs. Annie Eaker were driving to the country this morning to attend the funeral of their father, James Purchase, their horse became frightened and ran away. Both were thrown out of the buggy; Mrs. Purchase was fatally injured, and Mrs. Eaker escaped with painful injuries.

Killing Near Salyersville.

Salyersville, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Samuel Wireman, a son of Daniel Wireman, a wealthy merchant of Orchard, shot and instantly killed George Fletcher, a timber contractor, last night at Salyersville. Fletcher is a relative of Thomas Fletcher, the Republican nominee for jailer. Wireman has not yet been arrested.

Physicians In Court.

Madisonville, Ky., Oct. 29.—The case of Dr. Earl Smith, of Indianapolis, charged with practicing medicine without a license, was dismissed to-day, the affidavit being against Dr. John Smith, Dr. George Ober's trial on a similar charge was continued because of his wife's illness.

Muhlenberg Merchants Bankrupt.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A petition in bankruptcy was filed here to-day by Melting & Frost, merchants, of Bremen, Muhlenberg county, and E. A. Melting and Ed. and Harry Frost, who composed the firm, as individuals. The liabilities are \$2,014.21, with no assets.

Negro Fight Ends Seriously.

Owingsville, Ky., Oct. 29.—During a fight between negroes here last night over the election, Walker Ramsey cut Peter Barnes on the artery. Barnes is thought to be seriously wounded. Ramsey is in jail.

Garrard County Man Shot.

Lancaster, Ky., Oct. 29.—William Lahr was fatally shot yesterday by John Tankersley, just across the Garrard line, in Rockcastle county. Tankersley is a clerk in Garrard county. Tankersley surrendered.

McCracken County Farmer Dead.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—George Purchase, aged seventy-one years, died at his home in McCracken county this morning, after an illness from pneumonia. He was a successful farmer.

Alleged Robber Arrested.

Jackson, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Dug Hays was arrested in this city this morning by Officer Bailey on a warrant charging him with robbing the post-office at Hindman, Knott county.

Paducah Elks Celebrate.

The Elks celebrate their tenth anniversary to-night. An entertaining program was rendered, after which a sumptuous feast was served.

Negroes Sentenced To Prison.

Nicholasville, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Clarence Burton and Geo. Jackson, negroes, were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary to-day for grand larceny.

DECLINES TO EULOGIZE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Senator Hoar Thinks Some One More In Sympathy With Late Executive's Plans Should Speak.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 29.—Mayor Philip J. O'Connell last night sent to the City Council the letter of Senator George F. Hoar asking to be permitted to decline the invitation to eulogize President McKinley. In the course of his letter, Senator Hoar refers to the fact that he is extremely busy the next few weeks, but if business was the only reason he should endeavor to overcome it.

An Alleged Increase.

"The percentage of increase in favor of the fusion ticket was much greater in the extreme eastern and the extreme western portions of the county and south of the Fourteenth street. Although in the rest of the county the percentage of increase in favor of the fusion ticket was not so great the result showed a net increase based upon the election returns of last year of 8 1/2 per cent. The Republican County Committee, taking a conservative view of all the returns submitted from this canvass, places its estimate of the plurality for the fusion ticket in New York county at 25,000."

CINCINNATI SPECULATORS LOSE MILLIONS IN COPPER.

Reason For The Tightness of the Money Market Up The River.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Cincinnati investors have lost over \$3,000,000 on margins on Amalgamated Copper stock and hundred of thousands more on stock bought outright according to the estimates of Charles Ashbrook and other prominent brokers. To this they attribute the tightness of money on call in Cincinnati and the dullness of dealing in local securities.

Habitual Constipation

is permanently cured by the use of Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It is nature's own cure. Its action is mild but certain. It regulates the organs, cleanses the system effectually and purifies the blood.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

is obtained by evaporation from the waters at Carlsbad, and contains the same remarkable curative properties that have made the Springs famous for five centuries.

Every bottle of genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt bears the signature of R. K. R. & CO. Sole Agents, New York.

NOT TALKING. A PRODUCER SLAYS HORRORS

Crocker Refuses To Discuss New York Politics.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY.

FUSIONISTS EXPRESS CONFIDENCE IN SETH LOW.

BUT MAKE APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Tammanyites Expect To Carry New York County For Shepard By 30,000 Votes.

A SAFE MAJORITY PREDICTED.

New York, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—"I am not saying a word," said Richard Crocker to the Courier-Journal correspondent to-night. "I will tell you how the newspaper boys interviewed me to-day, for it is very funny. They all surrounded me at the Democratic headquarters in the Hoffman, and shot their questions thick and fast at me. I told the boys that I was not talking, but they insisted upon me saying something, and did some talk begging for an expression of opinion. I said, 'I thought of things. Finally I picked up a handful of campaign stuff from the table and divided it out among the newspaper chaps, telling them to print it in all their papers. Well, they did print a lot of it, and put it in the shape of coming from me. The only thing I said was that I was not talking, and as often as I pleased and remained there as long as I wished, without asking the consent of the Republican party. So far as talking for the press is concerned, I am not. The Republicans seemed determined to goad me to saying something that they could reach out of, and they will be disappointed.'"

"But won't you tell the Courier-Journal what you think of the prospects for the Tammany ticket?" was asked.

"No, not now. I would tell Waterhouse's paper if I told any paper. Come up to the Democratic headquarters to-day and I will tell you all I know. The reports from the districts will then be in and you can decide upon their reliability. I have instructed the leaders to cut them down to close bed rock figures."

Mr. Crocker looks the picture of good health, and is in the best of spirits.

The Fusionists' Claim.

Completed reports made to the Republican County Committee over the canvasses made in collaboration with similar committees in Kings, Queens and Richmond counties in all the boroughs indicate that the fusion ticket will be victorious by a combined majority of 71,200. So pleasing to the fusion leaders were the results of the canvasses in Manhattan and the Bronx that President Morris, of the Republican County Committee, last night issued a statement in which he claimed that in this county the ticket headed by Seth Low would win by a majority of 25,000. In this statement he said that the fusion ticket had a majority of about one hundred and forty-four election districts, whose boundary lines have not been changed since the election of 1897, distributed throughout the various assembly districts, were carried by the fusion ticket.

Parson, who is a well-known figure in the county, has likewise denounced the party. Everywhere in the county a victory for the Democrats next Tuesday.

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TO PREVENT ILLEGAL VOTING.

Letter Sent To New York Officials By Superintendent of Elections.

New York, Oct. 29.—According to information which the Herald will print to-morrow, Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh has prepared a letter to be forwarded to Police Commissioner Murphy demanding the co-operation of the police in preventing illegal voting next Tuesday, and in bringing about the punishment of those guilty of an attack upon the integrity of elections.

A copy of the letter will be sent to Mayor Van Wyck and another copy may be sent to District Attorney Philip A. Affidavits will accompany the letter.

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Developed From Oil Well Reported Dry.

WILL USE NITRO-GLYCERINE ON FIANNAGAN'S NO. 2 IN WAYNE COUNTY.

AN INCREASE IS SHOWN In Output of Wells In Sunnybrook District—Lack of Tankage Limits Operations.

GAS ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Monticello, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Fiannagan's well, No. 2, of the Sun Oil Company, reported dry and abandoned two weeks ago, is turning out a producer. After the Sunny Brook level was reached and only a trace of oil showed, it was thought that the well was a failure. Twenty-seven feet more of cable was got on the reel by splicing, and the driller in charge was ordered to run it out. This was after work had been shut down on a poor showing. When the end of the rope was reached the hole began filling.

There is now ninety-four feet of oil in the hole, which is filling at the rate of twelve feet a day.

The well is to be shot by nitro-glycerine. The shot is coming overland by wagon from Marietta, O., a distance of 51 miles.

On the same showing in the Pennsylvania field, this well would be considered good for one hundred barrels after shooting. It will be the first well to be shot in this district, possibly the first in Kentucky. The practice has not been adopted here owing to the difficulty of transporting the explosive explosive, the great distance it has to be carried, and the large attending cost.

It is not known positively what effect the charge will have on the rock petroleum. This is limestone. Ohio is also limestone, and in Ohio the effect of nitro-glycerine shooting has been even better than in Pennsylvania.

A Dry Hole.

Penn Oil Company developed a dry hole at Slickford on Friday last. This was the first well there to be put to the Sunny Brook depth. All the other wells at Slickford were less than 600 feet, mostly 400, and above the black shale.

The Penn Company had another rig up to-day, and the second well will probably be drilled. This company is now drilling a new well close to its great gas well on Beaver creek near Sumpter.

Shows Improvement.

Parnell well, Burwald & Blanchard, in the new territory at Parnell, seven miles directly west of Monticello, is showing some improvement, according to reports which cannot be verified at present. It is said to-night that it pumped fifteen barrels. This was after being shut down two days. This well was reported big when she came in last week, but the reported production went down from forty barrels to two and a half upon investigation. There is considerable speculation in land around Parnell on account of this well. Lessees are changing hands daily at high figures.

The Blazing Gas Well.

Crowds from Monticello and all the surrounding country are journeying to the blazing gas well at Sumpter. Night before last all the select young men and women of Monticello gathered together on horseback. It is not unusual to meet parties of ten and twenty men and women from a distance on horses on the narrow mountain roads at any hour going or coming. The pressure is holding out, and a wall of flame lights up the rolling hills at night.

Gaining In Production.

Contrary to precedent, the gushers at Sunny Brook are gaining in production. A steady decrease is usually looked for after the first flush. Strubbe's two wells (Kentucky and Tennessee Oil and Mining Company) are particularly strong in action. No. 1 was running 240 barrels a week ago. It was doing on actual production on Sunday seven inches in a little more than two hours. This is equivalent to seventeen and a half barrels, or at the rate of 43 barrels a day. No. 2 at the same time was doing ten barrels an hour.

In the meantime Judge Barker drew other names from the wheel. He was opposed to capital punishment and was excused. S. E. Duncan, Chas. Motter and J. B. Campbell qualified themselves, and the box was filled. The Commonwealth accepted the jury, and the accused and his counsel retired to consult. In their absence the counsel for the Commonwealth, on later information, but in no way derogatory to Mr. Thornberry, determined to strike him, which Judge Barker allowed.

William Urquhart, a copyist in the County Clerk's office, was then called and accepted by the Commonwealth. This filled the box and the defense attorneys consulted struck Messrs. Surtis, Underwood, Kendall, Hite, Motter and Duncan.

Cary I. Warren, J. H. Schulten, B. S. Nicholson, Alfred Pirtle, Hancock Taylor and E. H.

Courier-Journal.

Published Daily, Sunday and Semi-Weekly.

Office, Cor. Fourth Ave. and Green St., Louisville, Ky.



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TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
Business Department, 136
Editorial Rooms, 175

There is no charge for the COUNTESS-JOURNAL sent to their residences can order through the telephone or by postal card. Failure of carrier to deliver should be reported in the same manner.

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If writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. The editors are glad to examine MSS., but return postage must be enclosed.

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WASHINGTON CITY.—CHAS. G. S. N. W., opposite Riggs House, O. O. STEARLEY, Manager.

NEW YORK.—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agent, Tribune Building, Sole Agents for Eastern advertisement.

TEN PAGES.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1901

"Business."

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 29.—Wall street underwent one of its usual changes of sentiment to-day, and stocks showed general advances. The closing was not quite at the best, but the undertone was firm, in spite of an engagement of \$500,000 gold for Thursday's steamer, but there was after the close an announcement that \$2,000,000 would be taken. Sterling exchange declined 1/4, and cotton was steady at 34 1/4 per cent. on call, closing at 3 1/2. Government bonds were weak, and railroads irregular.

What was earlier on news from Argentina and large receipts, closing 1/2% lower. Corn was strong, and so was oats, they closing 1/4% up. Provisions were easier. Cotton declined quite sharply.

Cattle in Chicago were slow, but steady. Hogs were 10c lower. Sheep and lambs were steady to 10c higher.

The Cotton Crop.

It is a famous sign of good weather which the whole South is enjoying and has been enjoying for two weeks. One of the good things about it is that every day the frost stays off means about 20,000 to 40,000 more bales of cotton. The great Southern staple has had a hard year of it, but luckily there have been no killing frosts and until they come cotton will keep on growing and every pound will be needed. Even now there are predictions that Texas will produce a yield of "tops" which had been given up by the croakers for months, and "tops" mean a great deal of cotton and also a great deal of money.

Cotton is cheap now and the larger the yield, the cheaper it may be, but there are indications of a big revival in the cotton spinning industry, in which case the world will use all that can be harvested and will want more. Thomas Ellison, the British statistician, looks for a crop of about 10,000,000 bales, but the consensus of Southern opinion puts the yield at not exceeding 10,000,000 bales, and the biggest "bear" on cotton does not venture a prediction of over 11,000,000. As the consumptive requirements of American cotton are 11,000,000 bales per annum, it can be seen that there will be no overproduction in any case. The Weather Bureau report yesterday was not encouraging to the expectation of a large yield, notwithstanding the two weeks of excellent weather in the cotton belt. The Government report on October 4 put the crop condition at 61.4, which is the lowest since 1896, but since then there have been improved conditions. However, the heavy movement which is now going on has put the market down after a sharp advance, but this cannot last always.

The textile situation is much better. The Fall River mills last week complained that they had half a million pieces of print cloth which they were offering under three cents, but could not sell. Since then Mr. Matthew Borden has bought what he could at three cents and is now bidding three and one-eighth without finding sellers. It is noticeable that drygoods men, in this city at least, have been buying heavily of cotton goods as though they had come to the conclusion the price was going no lower. Such a supposition is certainly reasonable in view of the late and short crop. Activity in cotton goods might then give an advance of as much as two or three cents a pound before the cotton year is half gone. The world's spinning consumption is 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 bales per annum. Last year the world's crop was 12,800,000 bales and the consumption was 12,700,000 bales. The estimate of the consumption this year of

American cotton is, as we have already stated, 11,000,000 bales, hence there is apt to be use for every pound the sunny South can produce.

How It Works.

Some of the Northern papers are laughing at us and some of them are abusing us; but all of them betray a curious misinformation and a signal lack of reflection in their comments upon the newly-revived agitation of the Negro question brought about by the Booker Washington incident.

At the North there is no race problem. The Northern people apply to the negro of the South a purely speculative philosophy. With us the question is real and tangible. It goes down deep into the marrow both of our body corporate and our body politic, our domestic ethics and our labor system. We have it with us morning, noon and night. We have it for breakfast, dinner and supper. We cannot get away from it, and yet the visionary and the partisan among our enemies vie with one another which shall most malign us, which shall give us most trouble. They make the race question harder for us and harder for the blacks. The obliteration of the color line can never be effected, but, if it could be, it would be to the ruin of both races. Yet this is the point the extremists are driving at and always have been driving at.

Miscegenation was the objective point of Fred Douglass' scheme of regeneration for the African. In his old age he married a white woman. Speaking to his own people as late as the autumn of 1883, he said:

"There is but one destiny, it seems to me, left to us, and that is to make ourselves, to be made by others, a part of the American people in every sense of the word. Assimilation not isolation is our true policy and our natural destiny. Unification for us is life. Separation is death."

Does not the President agree with this? Emancipation, enfranchisement, social equality. What next, if not intermarriage? Abraham Lincoln thought otherwise. But the Higher Law people inculcated the doctrine, and, temperamentally, Mr. Roosevelt would seem to belong to that school rather than to the more conservative school of the old Conscience Whigs. If he does not mean to bring the negro question once more to the front on these advanced lines, what does he mean?

The ready answer is that he means nothing except civility to a worthy man; but, in a case like this, very much more is implied. Behind the implication stands a wall of ignorance on one side and a wall of prejudice on the other side. The President rushes in where angels might dare not tread. He has no conception of the ground he is breaking. Speaking in the jocular vein, he is "a broncho buster," and will know more when he is older. The trouble is that he is now President and the South cannot wait. Before he has learned wisdom the harm may have been done. It was a very young man, was it not, who fired the Ephesian dome? And the President, he too is a young, if not a very young man.

To make a practical illustration of the case, we are having a municipal election here in Louisville. The local Republican ticket to a man in red robes Theodore Roosevelt, its Republican President. They, too, want to eliminate the color line. They, too, by approving the Booker Washington incident, are for social equality. This means not merely black men in office—black men on the police force—black men in the fire department—black men at the City Hall and in the Law Courts—but the disruption of our labor system and interminable friction. It means a black eye for Louisville in its seat of trade. What would the white people of the city, without regard to party, will vote this scheme down by an overwhelming majority.

Our Northern critics should be either more candid, or else more circumspect, if they would be just and honest.

Direct Nominations.

The Boston Globe publishes a symposium in which six contributors undertake to answer the question, "Is the nominating convention doomed by the system of direct nomination?" They all declare in favor of direct nomination, a unanimity which suggests that they were selected because they were known to favor the system. This is strengthened by the fact that most of them have been directly connected with legislation in favor of it. Nevertheless, only one answered the question in the affirmative without any qualifications.

The question here discussed relates to an experiment now being tried in Boston. In 1899 the General Court (Legislature) of Massachusetts passed an act providing for nominating candidates for Aldermen in Boston by vote in caucuses. This year it was extended to the choice of State Senators in Suffolk county. The reason why it was limited to one county was that it was understood that a bill to extend it throughout the State would have been overwhelmingly defeated. It took three years' hard work to get a bill through to try it in one county. It has been pressed chiefly by the Democrats, though, of course, it required Republican assistance to get it through the Legislature.

How the system works in practice is thus explained by one of the writers: "At the Democratic caucuses in the Sixth Suffolk district there were 5,735 votes cast for the three candidates. The successful one secured 2,775 votes. Under the present system the choice would have been made by a convention composed of only seventy-seven persons, thirty-nine of whom could confer the nomination. The Republican caucuses in the Seventh Suffolk district polled 2,836 votes for the two candidates, the winner securing the votes of 1,388 persons. In the convention, composed of fifty-three delegates, he would have needed the votes of only twenty-seven. The new system will grow in popularity, because it brings the choice of public servants closer to the people. They will demand that it be extended as far as practicable. Only experience can demonstrate how far it can be carried."

The arguments in favor of this sys-

tem consist mainly of the familiar objections to conventions. The influence of the party leaders in dictating candidates, the trickery, the manipulation, the suspense, the infidelity of delegates, corruption, and the like are urged, and it is scarcely necessary to enlarge upon them, as they are familiar to the reader. At the same time it is pretty well understood that not all of these evils can be eliminated by any system of nomination which it is possible for human ingenuity to devise. Most of the writers concede that the sphere of this species of nomination is limited to minor political business, but one of them declares himself in favor of it for all State officers and members of Congress, and would gladly approve of it, if it could be accomplished, for nomination for President of the United States.

This direct nomination appears not to differ, except in minor details, from the system of primary elections prevalent in many other States. The theoretical argument in favor of such primaries is very strong, and in many cases it is absolutely necessary to hold them in order to preserve party harmony and satisfy a public demand. In practice, however, they have not all answered the expectations that were cherished before they were tried. They have often proved quite satisfactory, but in other cases it has been demonstrated that they are by no means free from all of the objections urged against conventions. The question of expense is one that receives much attention, and this is also urged against the system under trial in Boston. It is admitted by one of its advocates that it tends to keep "men of small means and large talents" from offering themselves as candidates.

The complaint that under the convention system the people are restricted in their choice to the men who have thrust themselves forward as candidates does not seem to be met by the plan of direct nominations. To be sure, every voter may cast his vote for any eligible candidate, but that would generally mean throwing his vote away. It will be seen from the extract quoted above that in one case there were only two contestants and in the other but three. There are many political evils that inhere in the nature of man, and which cannot be eliminated by any system of making nominations, however excellent in itself.

"Hully Gee! Ju-bee-lo!"

Turning half in pity, half in disdain and sorrow, from the hopeless depravity of the Courier-Journal, the Inter Ocean—we need not mention Chicago, for there is but one Inter Ocean—addresses itself to those Republicans who address itself to those Republicans who cry "Amen," when the President, without regard to race, or color, or previous condition, says grace. They are worse than rebels and traitors. They are pollywogs. The Courier-Journal is bad enough, exclaims the Inter Ocean, and adds:

"The course of the anti-Roosevelt Republicans, however, is quite different and is worthy of more attention. The interests of this class of Republicans are served by present political conditions in the Southern States, and their purposes are furthered by the manipulation of delegations, sent under the existing system from Southern States to national conventions. In other words, they want a venal vote, so much for their motives."

Hully Gee! You don't tell us? Can it be possible? What language is this? "Venal!" Who says "venal?" And manipulation of delegations sent under the existing system from Southern States to national conventions?—whose national conventions, which national conventions, surely? Not those aggregations of amalgamated loyalty to the old flag and office, those convocations of the chaste, the pure, the bluish hypocrite, where soul meets soul in the brotherhood of man, and every true and believing darkey gets a chromo and a hard-boiled egg with each chunk of virtue served over Mr. Quay's moral lunch-counter, with each foaming glass of Patriotism poured out of the inexhaustible Platt-Hanna hoghead of Subsidy and Reform? Say not so; shatter not a Nation's ideals; leave us, at least, our blissful illusions—Iconoclast! Elsewise, call in Holy John! Elsewise, send for Alger!

Alas, we are left no loophole of escape! The Inter Ocean is not referring to Democrats. It gives us poor souls a moment's rest. It is referring to Republicans. Shame, that it should tell such tales out of school! We quote again:

"Democrats of the Waterston stripe may be excused for their use of the White House incident for campaign purposes, but Republicans who have posed in the last few years as the only true friends of the colored people, are not excusable for their present course. Their utterances are hollow and their motives will not stand the light of day. Moreover, they realize this, and every man who ever has sat in a national convention realizes it. Shame on such trickery!"

And yet there are those who say that, when we took comfort from the thought that the President is a broncho-buster, with breakneck proclivities, we did not know what we were talking about! It is a long lane that hath no turning. This time, at least, it is not at the expense of us hungry and thirsty Democrats that the laugh comes in. Shall we not, therefore, join in the laughter, yes, and lead it? Some Democrats may be foolish part of the time. And some other Democrats may be foolish at some other part of the time. But all of us Democrats can not be a blamed lot of fools all of the time.

We shall get together, never fear. Good sense and good feeling, broad lines and high lines, a wiping out of old scores and a beginning over again; no crimination and no recrimination, neither hair-splitting nor hair-pulling, these are the words for Democrats to tie to and to rally around, and, once again united as in days gone by, nothing can stop us, nothing can head us, as we come sweeping down the home-stretch, Old Hickory to the fore, Bobby

Swimm in the saddle, the rest nowhere! Brother Bryan, please lead in prayer. Brother Gorman, you and Brother Hill, move out just a little from the mourner's corner and raise the tune, whilst, standing, the congregation joins in singing that good old song— "Sound the bold anthem, War-dogs are howling. Proud bird of liberty screams through the air!"

THE WORKING PEOPLE'S SLANDERS.

"I killed the President," said Czolgosz, liar, loafer, murderer, anarchist, "because he was the enemy of the working people."

QUICK CHANGE

John Ryans Resigns As An Alderman.

MR. VISSMAN SUCCEEDS HIM.

HE WILL HAVE BUT A BRIEF TIME TO SERVE.

MORE VETOS OVERRIDDEN.

Col. Stone's Selection For Abstractor of Titles Is Unanimously Rejected.

CITY'S TELEPHONE MATERIAL.

LOWER BOARD.

Resolutions Adopted Over the Mayor's Veto—Dr. Cashin's Fee Causes Discussion—Telephone Matter Up.

Twenty-one members were present in the lower board, with President Stone in the chair, when Mr. Meriwether made his usual prayer that the "real murderer might be found."

The first business of the meeting was to elect Henry Peters Page pro tem. In place of Charles Shepard, who has been advanced to the place of messenger in the City Attorney's office.

Then a communication from Mayor Weaver vetoing the ordinance which appropriated \$10,000 for an investigation of the Louisville Water Company was read. After several speeches, the resolution passed over the Mayor's veto.

The second veto to be received from the Mayor was of the resolution instructing the City Attorney to buy the only outstanding share of stock of the Louisville Water Company, the said share now being the property of the W. R. Ray estate. The Mayor gave as his reason that the Board of Commissioners had already appropriated Mr. Hermann and Mr. Wood a committee to get that share.

A half dozen speeches were made to show that the Councilmen were sure that the Council knew its own business.

Mr. Ballard arrived from the upper board with a resolution for the dissolution of the next meeting as Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. This was concurred in.

The bond of Dick Bateman, appointed as a bookkeeper in the office of the City Attorney, was read, referred and later approved.

City Controller Hancock presented a handsomely engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted by the City Council, and a voucher of \$23.50 for the work, and adopted a resolution complimenting the City Attorney on the splendid and beautiful work he had done.

Cashin Fee Comes Up.

Alderman Hart now arrived from the upper board to say that his board had refused to concur in the resolution turning down the pay of Dr. J. E. Cashin for examining the water of Goose creek from \$500 to \$300. The Aldermen were split on the matter.

Without hesitation, the Councilmen Science was an overestimated field, they thought; they were sure the work of Dr. Cashin was worth no more than \$300, and against the wishes of the Aldermen, the Councilmen voted to turn down the resolution. However, as a concession, Mr. Blakely appointed a committee of one to confer with Dr. Hart from the Board of Aldermen on the subject.

They will arrange a price, and Mr. Wright and Mr. Meriwether, a special committee, reported in favor of passing over the Mayor's veto the resolution turning down the pay of Dr. Cashin to \$300. The City Attorney, who was present, said that he would draw up a contract with the Home Telephone Company for the putting in of a telephone exchange and fire alarm system. This resolution provides that all material shall be furnished by the Home Telephone Company at its rates.

Mr. Blakely in a straightforward business talk showed that the Mayor was right in his refusal to concur in the resolution. The Mayor certainly was purchased cheaper in the open market. However, when the original resolution was reconsidered and the resolution came up again, all the Aldermen, Blakely and Ramsey voted in favor of it, thus passing the resolution over the Mayor's veto.

After the joint session the lower board passed a resolution declaring Saturday, November 2, a half holiday and adjourned.

FATAL FIGHT IN WEST VIRGINIA

One Man Killed and a Man and Woman Are Wounded.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 29.—Last night at about 8 o'clock, S. T. Lowther, of New Martinsville, a native of Kentucky, five miles below Wheeling, returned home from the interior of the State. On the street, near his drug store, while in company with his wife and daughter-in-law, he met Friend Cox, an oil contractor, Joe Yeager and Clifford Anderson. A shooting match followed, both sides participating, and Cox was shot through the head and killed instantly.

Mr. Blakely immediately went to the right lung. Both may die. At an early hour this morning a coroner's jury is holding an inquest. The bodies of the girl, an eyewitness, lies that she shot and killed herself, but this is not credited. Cox and his wife and daughter were shot and killed.

DISCUSSED SITUATION IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Cabinet Decides Not To Reduce Military Force There At Present.

Washington, Oct. 29.—A considerable part of the Cabinet meeting today was devoted to a consideration of the military situation in the Philippines.

After hearing Secretary Root's report and discussing the situation thoroughly, the Cabinet decided that there was no present reason to expend the reduction in the United States military forces in the Philippines. The original policy, therefore, will prevail, and it will not be necessary, it is understood, to send to the Philippines at once the half-dozen regiments selected for the service last week.

The President announced that he had completed practically the Thanksgiving proclamation and it would be promulgated in a few days.

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of Aldermen, George W. Check becoming his surety.

Home Telephone Stockholders.

A communication from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution by which the city would be compelled to buy its material from the Home Telephone Company for the erection of a police and fire alarm system, was received and read. Mr. Colston moved for a reconsideration, and, after this had been secured, moved the adoption of the original resolution, the Mayor's veto notwithstanding. Mr. Ballard made the point that in cities of the first class it was against the law for stockholders in a corporation to vote on a matter pertaining to that corporation. He urged that all Aldermen who might be stockholders of the Home Telephone Company should refrain from voting. President Reed and Alderman Conrad declared themselves stockholders and refrained.

Mr. Ballard called for the "ayes" and noted that he was the only member of the board in favor of supporting the Mayor's veto.

The old Dixon Crematorium Company's claim for \$12,880 went through unanimously.

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BAD RECORD

Made By the Republican Council On Sewer Question.

MR. GRAINGER'S CHARGE.

CUT DOWN APPROPRIATION NEEDED IN SOUTH LOUISVILLE.

THE DANGER OF NEGRO RULE.

Citizens May Have To Be Examined By Colored Deputies In Transacting Official Business.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S MEETING.

The heartiest of welcomes was extended Mr. Charles F. Grainger at the outdoor meeting held last night at Fourth avenue and P street by the South Louisville Democratic Club.

Other speakers had preceded Mr. Grainger and were also made to feel that they were among friends.

Mr. Grainger quickly caught the ear of his audience by giving the record of the Republican General Council in its appropriation for sewers, in which the people of South Louisville and other outlying portions of the city are so deeply interested.

Mr. Grainger said that when he went before the Joint Finance Committee two years ago, he asked it to listen to the question of sewers.

"I said that we needed \$10,000, not to be spent in one year, but that we ought to start a large sewer in some section where it was needed, and when I suggested \$500,000 the members laughed at me and gave us \$44,000. They paid no heed to the great need of the city's suburbs."

Mr. Grainger then said that, while the taxpayer wanted a low tax rate, he preferred health at a rate to disease at a \$1.25 rate. The history of New Orleans' futile warfare with yellow fever was clearly portrayed until the city entered upon the creation of a comprehensive system of sewerage and the improvement of its streets.

"The people of New Orleans voted \$17,000,000 for streets and \$14,000,000 for sewers. Here we can take \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 and capture every child in the suburbs."

Mr. Grainger, in a dignified way, presented the invidious comparison made between himself and Booker T. Washington by Mr. John A. Stratton, and concluded this part of his remarks by saying:

"The chair of the Mayor of Louisville is not for the use of a negro."

The first speaker was Mr. H. S. McNutt, the nominee for State Senator from the Thirty-sixth district. After a handsome tribute to Mr. Grainger, whose "white line" was an open book for all to read, Mr. McNutt referred to the unity of spirit and action in the Democratic party, and said that his opponent, Maj. Thomas H. Hays, while posing as an Independent Democrat, was a Republican.

He was nominated by a majority of the white people of this district, he said. "He was nominated by the crack of Sapp's whip."

Mr. Herman D. Newcomb, nominee for the Legislature from the Forty-fourth district, followed in a strong address, appealing to citizens of all parties to vote the Democratic ticket, and thus most effectively place the stamp of their disapprobation on the fraud of the Republican primary and its offspring, the ticket nominated at the Republican convention.

Mr. Newcomb tersely referred to the danger of the negroes holding office by referring to the former County Assessor's office.

"Mr. W. A. Meriwether, one of the Republican nominees, when County Assessor, and negro deputies, if elected County Clerk, he would doubtless put in negro deputies. In this State, your wives and daughters would be examined apart from their husbands. Do you relish that idea?"

Mr. W. J. Semolin, who has been an active worker in the campaign, was called upon for an address. He made one, and to the point.



HOW TO ECONOMIZE.

SOME men economize so closely on the number of words in a telegram that the receiver can not understand it. This is not sensible economy. Neither is it sensible economy to ruin garments of value with cheap soap or powerful chemicals that eat into the fabric. True economy uses Ivory Soap in the laundry. It is the most of pure soap that can be sold for the money. Chemically it is as innocent as water. Yet it does everything you can ask of a soap. Try it!

BRIEF POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hunter, of 137 Second street, will give a reception Friday evening, December 6, in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Grace McDonald Hunter.

Mrs. Dwan Macpherson and son, of New York, who have been visiting Mrs. Macpherson's mother, Mrs. Eugene Comandeur, will leave to-day to join Mr. Macpherson in New York.

Miss Lizzie Hunt, who spent the summer in Europe, and her niece, Miss Nellie Booker, are at Miss Fannie Anderson's, on Fourth avenue.

Miss Jennie Green, of Falls of Rough, who has been visiting Mrs. Marshall Morris, will return home to-day.

Miss Mary Lee Warren will give an informal 5 o'clock tea Saturday afternoon for Miss Bessie Ekin's bridal party.

Mr. Harvey McCutcheon, of Russellville, has returned home, after a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Denis Miller at Pewee.

Judge W. S. Fryer, of New Castle, has returned home, after a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Laban Phelps.

Miss Nellie Pusey will entertain a few friends informally at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. H. D. Horvick, of Cleveland, O., returned home yesterday, after a visit to her sister, Mrs. Martin Bijur.

Mrs. Charles Pease and daughters, Misses Annie May, Eleanor and Susanne Pease, are expected home this week from their country home at College Hill, O., where they have been for several months.

Miss Bettie Smith, who has been the guest of Miss Frances Duke during October, will join Miss Kathryn Cox Friday, and will be her guest for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Abram will leave to-day for St. Louis to attend the Horse Show.

Mrs. Tyler, of Owensboro, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Pether.

Mr. Joseph Pryor, who has been ill for the past week, is improving.

Miss Kathryn Cox will give a dinner party on Monday, November 11, in honor of Miss Mattie Sevier Bonnie and Miss Jane Helm.

Mrs. E. L. Eustaphier, of Berryville, Va., is spending the winter in Louisville, and is taking a course in nursing at Norton Infirmary. Mrs. Eustaphier will be remembered as the guest of Miss Fannie McDonald last spring.

The Friday afternoon Euchre Club will be entertained this week by Miss Eugenia Pether.

Miss Fannie McDonald has returned from Bullitt county, after a short visit to Mrs. Barrett Gibson.

Mr. Joseph M. Rogers, of Chicago, is in the city visiting his brother, Mr. Charles Rogers, on St. Catherine street.

Misses Leonora and Mamie Bowman will leave Monday to spend several weeks in Danville. Miss Mamie Bowman will be bridesmaid at the marriage of Miss Sarah Cecil and Mr. Frank Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hite and son are expected home to-morrow, after spending the past three months in Europe.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "Mr. Norvin T. Harris arrived from Kentucky for several days stay during the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Norvin T. Harris and family will return to New Orleans in the middle of November."

Mrs. Vincent Davis is at the Norton Infirmary under the treatment of Drs. Wilson, Cartledge and Bullock. An operation, both delicate and dangerous, was performed Monday, with hopeful results.

Mrs. H. C. Bardin and daughter are visiting relatives at 211 West Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Firtle have come in from their country home, and are at their residence, 1239 Fourth avenue.

Miss Cora Locke will be introduced to society this evening at a ball, to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Leander C. Woolfolk at the Athletic Club.

The marriage of Miss Marie Dodd and Mr. Thomas Q. McGowan will take place this evening at 9 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Wm. O. Dodd, 1623 Third avenue.

Mr. C. B. Ryan, assistant general passenger agent of the C. and O. railroad, with headquarters in Cincinnati, has been granted a sixty-day leave of absence by his company, and he spent the first day of it in Louisville. Mr. Ryan will take a much-needed rest.

Mr. W. A. Kellond, assistant general passenger agent of the Illinois Central, is spending a few days in Chicago.

Mr. G. B. Allen, assistant general pas-

ANGRY HUNT BETTER LAWS

Being Made For "Blue-beard" Murray.

VICTIMIZED HOUSE GIRLS.

ENGAGED TO TAKE PART IN AN OPERA.

FORFEIT FOR THEIR COSTUMES

Manager and Promoter Disappeared Yesterday Morning With All the Money.

DETECTIVES ARE AFTER HIM.

The twenty-five members of the Blue Beard Operatic Company are looking for Frank Murray, their manager, who, they claim, left the city yesterday after fleeing them out of \$5 each. The members are all girls and their eyes flash as they tell the story of how they were swindled.

Their greatest grief is not at the loss of their money, but at the shattering of their ambitions, for Mr. Murray had promised to convert the "Blue Beard" into a legitimate theatrical company. The majority of the girls were housemaids, and they now find themselves without money or position. The detectives have been appealed to and are attempting to locate the promoter of the opera.

Murray came to Louisville about two weeks ago. He inserted an advertisement in one of the afternoon papers requesting all girls for whom the stage held an attraction, to visit him at 634 Third avenue.

The advertisement was not barren of results, and about twenty-five girls visited the appointed place. They found Murray an attractive man. He talked well, was handsome, about six feet tall and about thirty-five years of age. He also possessed considerable tact.

"Beauty is essential. Without it you have no chance of being seen in Blue Beard," he said, and of course the girls felt flattered when they were engaged on the spot. The same capacity by West-end citizens, was engaged. At the end of two or three days, twenty-five girls had been secured. Most of them were housemaids, and as rehearsals were to be held every afternoon and night they were compelled to give up their positions.

But they didn't mind that much, as the contracts which they signed called for \$10 a week and all expenses. They signed for six months and were compelled to post a forfeit of \$5 for a wardrobe. On second thought, some of the girls wondered what they were to appear in, but they had confidence in their manager and asked no questions. Then the rehearsals began. They were held at 634 Third street and pedestrians nightly heard the pleadings of the monster's wives as they were about to be executed.

Some of the girls became suspicious. They read the story of Bluebeard and found that he possessed only one-third as many wives as were being executed every night. They talked of their suspicions, but one of the girls said that the play was to be upon a magnificent scale, and that there was nothing stingy about Mr. Murray, and that he was a man to give people their money's worth.

Passersby began to view the house on Third avenue with alarm. One night a young man heard a frenzied cry, and going closer, heard a young woman reciting, "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," and looking back, he saw her swaying to and fro, her hands clutching the hanging lamp.

On Monday morning, Mr. Murray announced to the members of the troupe that they would open the season at Indianapolis. The troupe was to follow a tour of the South to Texas and back to Charleston, S. C., where they would remain for the next week.

The girls were happy, for the \$10 a week and traveling expenses would take them to the South. Under the first rehearsal was scheduled for yesterday morning and all the girls arrived at the house.

But Mr. Murray was not there. Neither was Mrs. Murray, who came with him. And all of the Murray belongings were missing. The girls were in a state of despair. Many of the girls were without money and many of them had borrowed the money which they paid for their wardrobe. Murray was denounced and a delegation visited the detectives' office. There they told their story to Tom Lock.

Yesterday afternoon an old woman visited Murray's former boarding place. Dr. Mason entered the room, and the wardrobe had furnished a \$15 cash bond.

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The Commercial Club To Go After Them.

A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

DETERMINED EFFORT BEFORE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ACTS UNDER CONTEMPLATION.

Will Seek To Reduce Scope of Double Liability Measure—City Taxation Up.

ROAD LAW REMODELING.

"Legislation for the public good" is to be the warcry of the Louisville Commercial Club before the next General Assembly. For many weeks the club's president, Mr. Clarence Dallam, has been studying the subject of bills that the body should pass at the coming session of the lawmakers at Frankfort. As an attorney he has watched the situation closely, and has frequently held consultations with leading legal lights from the interior of the State as well as with members of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Club. Yesterday, feeling that the time was ripe to begin action to inaugurate a campaign that would result in a united effort before the Assembly, he called a meeting of his associates on the club's directorate, and at 4:20 o'clock a large majority of the members of the board were present.

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But Mr. Murray was not there. Neither was Mrs. Murray, who came with him. And all of the Murray belongings were missing. The girls were in a state of despair. Many of the girls were without money and many of them had borrowed the money which they paid for their wardrobe. Murray was denounced and a delegation visited the detectives' office. There they told their story to Tom Lock.

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club feels that the laws should keep step with the march.

Work Jail-Birds On Roads.

There may also be an effort to authorize the employment of those convicted of misdemeanors and located in the county jails on county roads. This course would be optional with any county. Where tried, such a law has resulted in verdicts of terms of less than one year, thereby relieving congestion of the penitentiaries and in the prevention of the commission of petty crimes by the ignorant and unworthy class that would go to jail in winter for the warm home and three hot meals a day it affords. The purpose of this law is therefore three-fold—the relief of penitentiaries, the cessation of petty crimes and the utilization of labor.

Many other new laws will come up before the Legislature convenes, but the Commercial Club pledges itself to advocate nothing that has not for its object the improvement of Kentucky and its commercial advancement.

The committee engaged on the work represents all elements of business interests in the State.

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Sun And Wind

Can do no harm to face or hands protected by using

Woodbury's Facial Soap

and Woodbury's Facial Cream. Use the cream before, and the soap after, exposure to prevent freckles, sunburn and tan and secure a beautiful complexion.

Woodbury's Facial Cream is sold by all druggists, 25c. each. Booklet free, or with sample cake of soap and tube of cream mailed for 50 stamps or coin.

Sole Agents: C. & S. Co., 111 East Main St., Louisville, Ky.

This information was given out by Gen. John B. Castleman, president of the board, yesterday. "Mr. Cecil Fraser, engineer for the board, will act as secretary pro tem," said Gen. Castleman.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Oct. 29.—Arrived: Culu, Liverpool. Sailed: Culu, Liverpool. Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Cherbourg, Oct. 29.—Arrived: Sarmatian, Montreal via Liverpool. 29th: Victoria, New York.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.—Arrived: Dominica, Portland. 29th: Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Cherbourg, Oct. 29.—Arrived: Graf Waldersee, New York via Plymouth, for Hamburg.

Boulogne, Oct. 29.—Sailed: Phenicia (from Hamburg), New York.

Grand Out-of-Town Excursion Sunday, November 3.

"Big Four Route."

To the Indiana Gas Belt. Special train leaves Seventh-street Union Depot at 7 o'clock a. m. Returning train arrives at Louisville at 11:40 p. m. Extremely low round trip rates as follows: Rushville, R. R. Knights, \$1.00; Anderson, \$1.00; Muncie, \$1.25; Alexandria, \$1.25. Positively the last excursion.

Tickets on sale at city office, 218 Fourth ave., and at depot. S. J. GATES, General Agent.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

A called meeting of the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, will be held at the Louisville Dental College, Brook and Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, instead of tomorrow afternoon, as previously announced. Business of importance is to be discussed, and a large attendance is desired.

DEATHS.

BLACK—Entered into rest October 29, at 4:40 p. m., Sarah Ann, widow of Peter Black, aged 78 years.

Funeral from the family residence, 123 East Jefferson street, Wednesday at 3 p. m.

CRAWFORD—Robert I. Crawford, Tuesday, October 29, at the residence of his son, Mr. J. H. Crawford, at Frankfort, Ky., in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral Wednesday, October 30, at 3 o'clock p. m., from the residence of his son, Newton G. Crawford, 1624 First street.

DUFFY—Mike Duffy, aged 33 years, at 12 m., October 29.

Funeral at 3:30 o'clock a. m., Thursday, from residence, 1211 Sixteenth street, and at 9 o'clock a. m. from Sacred Heart church. Friends are invited to attend.

EYI—Tuesday, October 29, at 1 o'clock p. m., Ellenora Bertha, infant daughter of Joseph and Annie Eyi (nee Bell), aged 6 months and 2 days.

Funeral Thursday, October 31, at 2 p. m., from family residence, corner Logan street and Mason avenue. Interment at St. Michael's cemetery.

MOORE—Mrs. Clara B., aged 25 years, beloved wife of John Curtis Moore, daughter of Mrs. Kate and the late T. S. Moore, died at 1:30 o'clock p. m., at 3035 p. street, at 3:05 p. m., Tuesday, October 29, 1901.

Funeral from residence Thursday, October 31, at 3 o'clock p. m.

SPANINGER—October 28, at 6:30 p. m., G. Spaninger, in Jeffersonville, aged 75 years 7 months.

Funeral October 30, 10 a. m. at Cave Hill.

UNDERTAKERS.

SCHOPPENHORST BROS.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers, 1820 W. Market. Telephone 1341. Chapel for use of patrons.

MEETINGS.

To the Officers and Members of Daniel Boone lodge, No. 147, F. and A. M., will be called meeting this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock for the purpose of electing officers for the year 1902. Members of sister lodges fraternally invited to attend.

GUSTAV D. COLDEWEY, M. P. J. PILL, TOLING, Secretaries.

Aurora Lodge, No. 632, F. and A. M., will have a called meeting this (Wednesday) evening, October 30, at 7:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. J. H. P. Moore, 3035 p. street. Members of sister lodges are invited to attend.

WINDERLICH, Master. C. G. LEONHARDT, Secretary.

FANCY GROCERIES.

To warm Your interior

when the thermometer is telling cold facts, what's better than a "hoot" of the world's best old liqueur—John Begg's Royal Lecha—made on the Royal Estate of Balmoral, Scotland. For fifty years John Begg has been purveyor to all the Royal Palaces.

We sell John Begg's whiskey. 500 \$1.25 bottle. 1000 \$2.50. Old Special \$1.75, \$1.50 dozen.

Sole Agents For Kentucky for John Begg.

MAMMOTH GROCERY CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Dividend Notice.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 29, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the net earnings of the past six (6) months, payable on or after November 1st, 1901.

CLINT C. MCCLARTY, Cashier.

Will Not Hurry To Appear.

A successor to the late Capt. William H. Wilson as secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners will not be named for several days, and perhaps weeks.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HENRY C. POTTER Bishop of New York

is one of a long list of distinguished men and women who will contribute to

The Youth's Companion

...FOR 1902...

Illustrated Announcement, telling all about the new volume, with Sample Copies of the Paper, sent FREE to any address.

Every New Subscriber who will mention this publication or cut out this slip and send it at once with

count of the frequency of winners on the short end Ruhlín will have considerable support. It frequently happens that the public makes the wrong favorite. John L. Sullivan was the false choice over Corbett, but there was a reason for it. The people who did not pay close at-

Fourth Race—One and three-sixteenths miles: Frangible, 104; Rolling Bear, 102; Denman Thompson, 101.
Fifth Race—One mile, selling: Tillie W. Zacatoska, Little Star, 95; Prairie Dog, 100; Old Mike, Sugar Cotton, 90; Eva Rice, 101; Helen Paxton, 92; Precursor, 102.
Sixth Race—One mile and twenty yards, ham Welter Handicap, distance five furlongs. Orris Root (Maher) won an all-aged selling plate, distance six furlongs. Wm. C. Whitney's Abeyance Billy (J. Reiff) won the Criterion Stakes, distance six furlongs. Rice (Martin) won the Lincoln Stakes, distance one mile and a half.

Mrs. Grant Better.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The condition of Mrs. Julia D. Grant, widow of Gen. Grant, who has been ill for several days, is considerably improved to-day.

CLARENCE MED. CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MUSWICK & CO., General Agents,

FINANCIAL.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

W. L. LYONS &
Stocks, Bonds, Grain
Provisions and Cotton
Members N. Y. Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade.

Exclusive private wires and long
telephone connections. Low securities
and gold.

N. W. Corner Second and Main, Louisville.

HUNT & HUTCHINSON
Members Chicago Board of
BROKERS
Private wires to New York and

BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.
Louisville, Ky.

"Sunnybrook."

Somerset
Oil
Company
(INCORPORATED),
Somerset, Kentucky
Capital Stock \$1,200,000

Par Value of Shares \$

Incorporated under the laws of South
Carolina. Non-assessable and Non-transferable.

O. H. WADDLE, President
J. F. ROACH, Vice President
R. B. KOLKER, Sec. and Treas.
J. A. GEARY, Gen. Manager

Facts for the Considerate Investors in Oil Stocks

The Somerset Oil Company are successful producers. The product of three wells paid the sum of \$8,354.74 during the month of September, 1901.

Ninety to 100 additional wells may be drilled on the company's lands at Sunnysbrook.

The company's successful development of the basis for the late activities over an territory 80 by 100 miles, known as

**Statement of Earnings for
Month of September, 1961**

Total production of three wells known as "Bretton" No. 1, 2 and 3 was 10,000 barrels of oil. The Standard Oil Company is the sole purchaser of the oil.

Dividend declared October 1, 1961, at the rate of \$1.00 per barrel.

Surplus of earnings for the month.

We hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the property and earnings of the Standard Oil Company is correct.

W. B. KOLKER, Sec. and Treas.,
H. B. KOLKER, Sec. and Treas.,

General office for sale of stock, Lexington, Kentucky.

All checks and money orders sent to
GEARLY, General Manager.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
Government Bonds of all issues bought or taken in exchange for other securities.

Quotations furnished by wire at our
List of current offerings of New
Railroad and other Investment
curities furnished upon application.

**Accounts of Banks, Bankers,
and Individuals So**

JOE T. BURT. A. S. McCAMP

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**Stocks, Cotton,
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